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The Hongkong Telegraph

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WEATHER FORECAST
OVERCAST
Barometer 29.86

September 9, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 78 2 p.m. 81
Humidity 91

September 9, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 74 2 p.m. 85
Humidity 88 96

7453 日二十月八

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1916.

大平禮 號九月九英曆 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
336 PER ANNUM

TELEGRAMS. CONDENSED.

GERMAN ATTACKS NEAR DVINSK AND KOVEL HAVE BEEN REPULSED. THE ENEMY STUBBORNLY RESISTS RUSSIAN ADVANCE NEAR HALICZ. U.S. SENATE AGREES TO THE PURCHASE OF DANISH WEST INDIES. MR. RUDYARD KIPLING WILL SHORTLY VISIT THE ITALIAN FRONT. TRADES UNION CONGRESS OBJECTS TO CHINESE CREWS ON BRITISH SHIPS. FRANCE IS TO BUILD 50,000 TONS OF MERCHANT SHIPPING. RUMANIANS REPORTED ELEVEN BULGARIAN ATTACKS AT TURTUKAI. AUSTRIAN TROOPS WITHDRAW ON RUMANIAN FRONT. GERMANY HAS PROHIBITED LARGE NUMBERS OF PEACE MEETINGS. THE FRENCH HOLD 2½ MILES OF RAILWAY FROM ROYE TO PERONNE. STRONG GERMAN REINFORCEMENTS ARE AT COMBLES TO RESIST BRITISH. THE KAISER IS BELIEVED TO BE ON THE BRITISH FRONT. THE RUSSIANS HAVE TAKEN 5,800 PRISONERS IN HALICZ REGION.

[All telegrams appearing in large type are the latest, having been received during the course of the day. Those in small type have come through over-night.]

IN THE BALKANS.

Terrific Fighting at Turtukai.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

September 8, 12.10 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Bucharest, in a message dated September 5, says there is terrific fighting at Turtukai. Eleven Bulgarian attacks were repulsed with heavy losses.

A Clever Plan.

September 8, 12.10 p.m.
In consequence of air raids, the Rumanian Government is arranging to intern well known enemy subjects in hotels and private houses in the centre of Bucharest, where they will be exposed to danger from bombs.

Austrian Troops Fear Envelopment.

September 8, 12.10 p.m.
A Vienna official message admits the withdrawal of troops near Olashtopica, on the Rumanian front, in order to evade a threatened envelopment.

A Notorious Baron.

September 8, 1.05 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Athens states that the notorious Baron von Schenck has left for Kavalla.

Violent Artillery Duel.

September 8, 4.00 p.m.
A Salonica communique says:—There has been a violent artillery duel on the Struma, the Belash Mountain, and Lake Doiran. There is a comparative calm on the Serbian front.

THE RUSSIAN DRIVE.

Nearly 6,000 More Prisoners.

September 7, 12.10 p.m.
A Russian official message says:—We took 5,800 prisoners, including 3,000 Germans, in the Halicz region.

Enemy's Stubborn Resistance.

September 8, 3.30 p.m.
A Russian communique states:—German attacks, succeeding heavy bombardments, north of Drinsk and in the direction of Kovel, have been repulsed. The enemy is stubbornly resisting our advance in the region of Halicz.

THE MESOPOTAMIA COMMISSIONS.

September 7, 12.10 p.m.
The Mesopotamia Commissions have heard the evidence of Surgeon General Keogh, Captain the Hon. Aubrey Herbert, M. P., Captain Cross, of the Indian Medical Service, and Sir William Garstin.

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

September 7, 12.10 p.m.
About fifty candidates, half of which were Indians, competed for the Indian Civil Service Examination, the results of which are expected to be announced very shortly. The examination applies to India alone, as no vacancies are being filled in the Home Civil Service until further notice.

NEW USE FOR POLITICAL CLUBS.

September 7, 12.10 p.m.
The Ministry of Munitions is taking over the Constitutional Club, and the Government has taken over the National Liberal Club.

GERMAN PEACE MEETINGS PROHIBITED.

September 8, 12.10 p.m.
A Zurich letter says that during a fortnight in August 1916 peace meetings, convened by Socialists in different parts of Germany, were prohibited.

TELEGRAMS.

THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE.

More Bombing by French Aeroplanes.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

September 7, 12.10 p.m.
A Paris communique says:—Sixteen aeroplanes bombed railway stations, bivouacs, and enemy stores on the Somme. A big fire was caused.

Armentieres Shelled.

September 8, 3.10 p.m.
General Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, says:—The enemy shelled Armentieres. There is nothing else of importance to report.

Fruitless German Massed Attacks.

September 8, 4.00 p.m.
A Paris communique says:—Enemy counterattacks at Berny, to the south of Chaulnes, were repulsed with considerable enemy losses. We have entirely maintained our gains everywhere. A German attack on Vaux Chapitre wood was repulsed. Between Vermand d'Ouillers and Chaulnes, the enemy made four fruitless massed attacks. Each was preceded by an intense bombardment. Two hundred more prisoners were taken here.

French Hold Important Railway.

September 8, 6.20 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, to the south-west of Chaulnes the French hold two-and-a-half miles of railway from Roze to Peronne, which is the enemy's principal line of communication behind the Somme front. The French are intensely bombarding huge depots of munitions and war material at Chaulnes station.

The Kaiser Reappears.

September 8, 6.20 p.m.
It is stated that strong German reinforcements have arrived at Comblès to defend themselves against the British at all costs. It is believed that the Kaiser himself is on the spot.

U.S. REVENUE BILL.

Passes House of Representatives.

September 8, 9.35 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington states that the Revenue Bill has been passed by the House of Representatives.

The Bill as Passed.

September 8, 12.00 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington states that the Revenue Bill, as passed, still authorizes the President to withhold the clearance of vessels belonging to nations discriminating against America commercially, and empowers him to retaliate against embargoes on American goods.

Retaliation Disavowed.

September 8, 12.10 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington states a conference of both Houses struck out the amendments on the Revenue Bill empowering the President to retaliate against belligerents for interfering with American mails.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling's Coming Visit.

September 8, 1.05 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Rome states that the keenest interest is being displayed in the forthcoming visit of Mr. Rudyard Kipling to the Italian front. He will be well received by His Majesty the King and General Orsini, will be taken everywhere and given an absolutely free hand.

Enemy Attack Repulsed.

September 8, 5.35 p.m.
An Italian communique says:—An enemy attack on Oivarou, in the Sugana valley, has been repulsed.

CHINESE CREWS ON BRITISH SHIPS.

September 8, 3.10 p.m.
The Trade Union Congress at Birmingham has passed a resolution expressing alarm at the steady increase in the number of Chinese working on British ships.

FRENCH SHIPPING PLANS.

September 8, 3.10 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, the *Matin* says that a Bill has been introduced into the Chamber authorising the Minister of Marine to undertake the construction of fifty-thousand tons of merchant shipping, from coasters to trans-Atlantic boats.

BRITISH STEAMERS SUNK.

September 8, 5.35 p.m.
The following British steamers have been reported to have been sunk:—The *s.s. Tegus* and the *s.s. Strathay*.
[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on Page 5 or on Extra.]

TELEGRAMS.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE.

Further French Progress.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

September 7, 4.30 p.m.
A Paris communique says:—So far forty prisoners taken south of the Somme yesterday have been counted. It appears that the Germans whom we beat yesterday east of Chilly belonged to a Saxon division hurriedly brought from the Aisne.

Impotence of the Enemy.

September 8, 1.15 a.m.
A Paris communique reports a violent bombardment in various districts north of the Somme, but no infantry fighting. The enemy has been reduced to impotence southward by the violence of the artillery fire, and is unable to counter-attack.

Four bomb mortars, and sixteen machine guns were found in a captured trench north of the Somme. The enemy bombarded the new French positions at Vaux Chapitre wood, on the right of the Meuse; 280 prisoners were captured here in yesterday's attack.

Sir Douglas Haig's Report.

September 8, 1.00 a.m.
General Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique reports: Our artillery dispersed enemy working parties east and south-east of Guiney and between the Somme and the Ancre. Our artillery successfully dealt with the enemy's batteries. Between Souchez and the La Bassée canal our artillery and trench mortars bombarded the enemy's lines continuously. We effectively shelled a bridgehead on the Ypres canal, north-west of Hollebeke. Our machines bombed an important railway junction on the enemy's lines of communication. The station and rolling stock were greatly damaged. An enemy aerodrome was bombed and one machine was destroyed and others damaged. Good work was done from low altitudes. Three hostile machines were wrecked and four driven down and damaged. Two of ours are missing.

Aircraft Busy.

September 8, 1.45 p.m.
It is officially announced that naval aeroplanes yesterday dropped many bombs on enemy aeroplanes, at St. Denis and Westrem, with good effect. One of our machines is missing. A naval aeroplane brought down an enemy kite balloon after it ostend. She returned safely despite very heavy anti-aircraft fire.

Enemy Trenches Raided.

September 8, 1.45 p.m.
Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, states that south-east of Guiney and near Richebourg and Lavoue we raided the enemy's trenches, inflicting severe casualties.

THE RUSSIANS.

Enemy Driven from Fortified Positions.

September 7, 4.40 p.m.
A Russian communique says:—General Tcherbatcheff drove out the enemy from a series of fortified positions and advancing westward crossed at some points the Naraiuvka river, which is a tributary of the Gnilaipa.

"Driven From the Last Line."

September 7, 10.25 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd reports that the enemy has been driven out of the last line of his defences in the region of Brzegay.

THE BALKAN SITUATION.

The Fight at Turtukai.

September 7, 5.30 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Bucharest reports that on 6th inst. fighting of great violence took place at Turtukai. There were heavy losses on both sides. He does not mention the evacuation, but a Russian communique does so later.

Rumanians Occupy Orsova.

September 8, 9.35 a.m.
"The Times" Bucharest correspondent, telegraphing on the 7th inst., states that the Rumanians have occupied Orsova, in Hungary, an important military station.

OUR PROGRESS IN EAST AFRICA.

September 7, 11.05 p.m.
It is officially stated that the enemy has surrendered the ports of Kilwakiwindoh and Kilwakiswani, in East Africa, under threat of naval bombardment. The surrender of Dar-es-salaam was preceded by a close attack begun on 3rd September by naval forces in whale boats, conjointly with a heavy bombardment of the enemy's positions north of the town and an advance of the troops. Landings were effected at two spots. The enemy evacuated the town, which is virtually undamaged where the Germans had not occupied positions.

TELEGRAMS.

AMERICA AND DANISH WEST INDIES.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]
London, Received, September 9.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington states that the Senate has agreed to the purchase of the Danish West Indies, but the Danish Parliament has not yet ratified the sale.

NIGERIAN OFFICIAL HONOURED.

London, Received, September 9.
The K.O.M.G. decoration has been conferred on Mr. John E. Eaglesome, Director of Railways and Works in Nigeria.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on Page 5.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE U. S. SHIPPING BILL.

London, Received September 9.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington says President Wilson has signed the Shipping Bill, authorising the U. S. Government to buy Base ships through a fifty million dollar Corporation, which has been formed for the purpose.

P. AND O. AFFAIRS.

London, Received, September 9.
A meeting of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company has unanimously approved the confirming of the conditional agreement with the New Zealand Company.

N.Y.K. Service to Marseilles.

Since the sinking of the *Yamato* Maru in the Mediterranean at the end of last year, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha has suspended calls at Marseilles, taking the Cape route. The result has been a growing accumulation of goods for France and Italy, and exporters again and again memorialized the Government and asked the Nippon Yusen Kaisha to resume the Marseilles service. The steamship company eventually agreed to send the *Toba* Maru to the French port, and she left Kobe last week with a full cargo on board, about 5,000 tons of beans, starch, rice, bean oil, fish oil, copper, vegetable wax, and other goods having been shipped at Kobe, while the shipments at Yokohama are put at 3,500 tons.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Palisade Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.
"The Scamps" at Theatre Royal—9.15 p.m.
K.O.C. Open Air Concert—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Palisade Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.
Tuesday, September 12.
Helen May Institute; opening ceremony at 5.30 p.m.
Sunday, September 16.
Boxing at the City Hall—9.15.
Tuesday, September 26.
Douglas Steamship Co.; Ltd.—Meeting of Shareholders; noon.

NOTICES.

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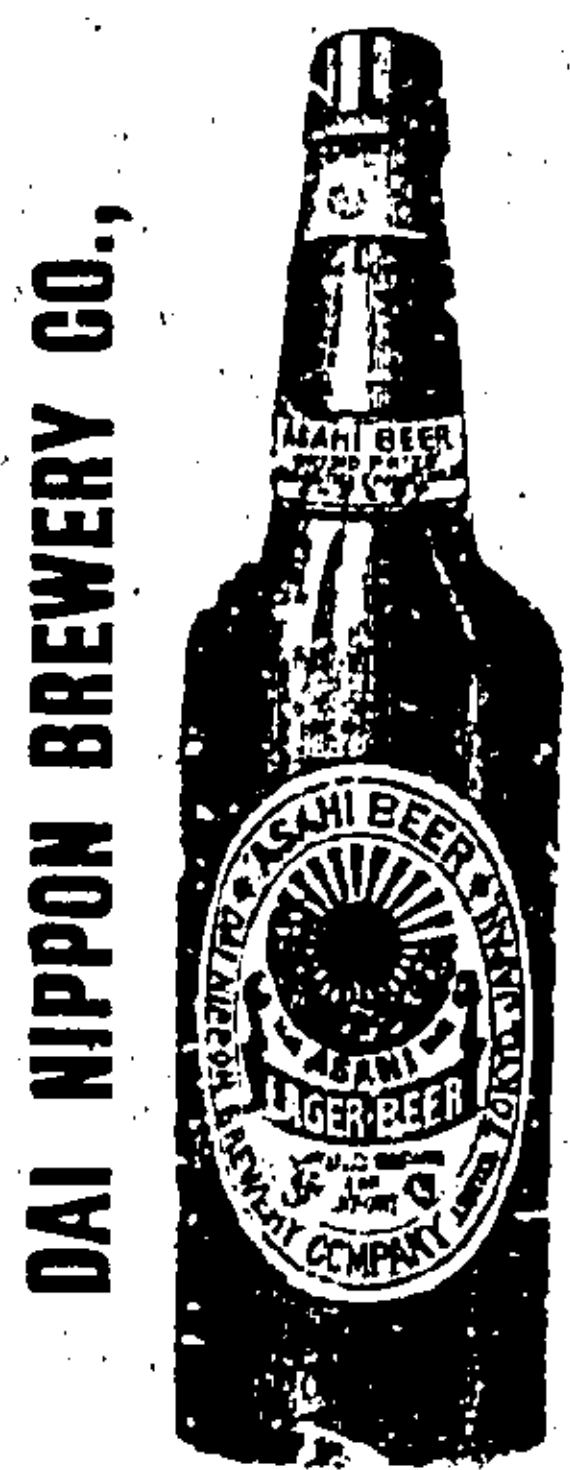
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Orders may be left with the above for any of our products. We put up absolutely the Best Tiffin and Dinners—new Menu for Each Meal. Price one Dollar Each, or 10 Meals for 10 Dollars for any 1 lb. tin at 10 cents.
We guarantee everything put up and sold by the Alexandra Cafe to be of first class quality. Try our own make Pork Sausages and Pork Pies. Pure Java Coffee Roasted and Ground Daily and put up in 1 lb. tins at 10 cents. We give you a Splendid Cup of Lipton's Tea. Minerals and soft drinks of every description.
Just give us a Trial and you will be more than satisfied.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Across the Andes in a Balloon.
The Andes were crossed on June 24th in a balloon. Two Argentines, named Bradley and Zulouga, ascended from Chilean territory and passing over the Cordillera descended in Argentina near Mendoza.

All Men With Legs.
"When a man is not fit for active service, he is marked for garrison duty so long as he has got legs at all, I am not sure that that is necessary even," observed the chairman at the Law Society section of the London Appeal Tribunal.

Soldiers' and Sailors' War Savings.
The men of the Navy and the Army have invested nearly \$300,000 in War Loan, Exchange Bonds, and War Savings Certificates. The Admiralty are providing facilities for the purchase of War Savings Certificates and Exchange Bonds by means of monthly allotments.

Naturalization Returns.
A return of Aliens receiving certificates of naturalization as British subjects in 1915 shows that 983 were naturalized. Of these 523 were re-admissions to British nationality. There were 25 males and 19 women who had Germany as their country of origin, seven whose nationality was doubtful or unknown, and 10 of no nationality.

Lieutenant Fay Escapes.
New York, August 30.—Lieutenant Fay, the German navy officer who was convicted some months ago on a charge of complicity in a plot to place bombs aboard merchant ships, has escaped from prison through the aid of friends on the outside, and the police of the state are now putting forth every effort to recapture him—*Manila Bulletin*.

The Cholera in Japan.
Japan papers state that up to the evening of August 22, 290 cases of cholera had been registered at Nagasaki and in the vicinity. The centre of Osaka reports many fresh cholera cases, according to the latest advice 102 having been notified. Cholera is reported to have reached Nara. Cholera is also notified in Maru, Hokkaido and Takamatsu, Shikoku.

A Mammoth Wheat Ship.
An interesting problem in arithmetic is suggested by the departure from Port Arthur, Ontario, of the freight carrier, W. Grant Morden, for Port McNicoll, Ontario, with the largest wheat cargo the world has seen. The ship carried 490,720 bushels of wheat, a quantity which, if ground into flour, would produce 109,650 barrels or 32,060,700 loaves. This quantity of bread would suffice to feed the entire population of Canada for four and a half days. The arrival in a British port of one such ship would exercise a marked effect on the British wheat markets, and it were a simple problem in arithmetic to estimate the number of such units necessary in a fleet of wheat ships carrying flour sufficient to maintain the populace of these islands or the armies in Europe for a stipulated period.

The New York Harbour Explosion.
New York, August 1.—It has been ascertained that very few people were killed by the explosion at the National Storage Company's wharf, but the damage to property is heavy, and includes the loss of 40,000 tons of raw sugar, valued at three and a half million dollars, and cars loaded with pork, salt, and ammunition. Thirteen storage warehouses and six piers were damaged. On Bedloe Island, on which the statue of Liberty stands, the damage is estimated at one million dollars. The statue itself was slightly damaged. Altogether the damage done is estimated roughly at 25 million dollars. According to another version the explosion followed a fire on board a mysterious barge which was tied up at the end of the wharf. The authorities are investigating the possibility of a German plot.

For a good solid meal a la Carte or Table d'Hôte with Wine & Liquor of the Best ALEXANDRA CAFE.

GENERAL NEWS.

Action of German Good Templars. Eighty thousand German Good Templars have protested to the Chancellor against the use of great quantities of barley for the production of beer, and urged the prohibition of brewing except in such quantities as are necessary for the army.

"The Good Old Times." In an article dealing with smuggling the *Amsterdam Telegraaf* says:—"The good old times appear to have again returned, for the smugglers on the German frontier are as active as they were in former days, and tremendous quantities of goods of all kinds are again finding their way to Germany."

Photographic Chemicals. Prices of photographic chemicals have advanced from 100 to 1,000 per cent, the *Journal of Commerce* states. The greatest consumer of these chemicals is now the motion-picture industry, ordinary commercial photography and "snap-shooting" being subordinate to the movies.

Strange Incident at Honolulu. A San Francisco dispatch to the *Mainichi* states that on the occasion of the recent arrival of the Siamese Prince at Honolulu an American Customs official assaulted his Highness, mistaking him for a Chinese. The Prince is said to be desirous to pass the matter over, but the Siamese Minister at Washington is very indignant at the incident and declares that he will open formal negotiations with the U.S. Government about the matter.

German Methods in Belgium. *L'Echo Belge* states the following German proclamation has been sent to the majority of the local authorities in occupied Belgium:—"All Belgians of 15 to 45 years are required to register at the military headquarters of the locality where they reside. From the day of placarding the present proclamation they may under no pretext absent themselves for more than 12 consecutive hours from the locality where they are registered."

American Fortunes for England. American fortunes which will go to England through the marriage of American girls to Englishmen of title are, according to an English paper, those of Messrs. W.K. Vanderbilt, Ogden Goelet, Whitehead Reid, Ogden Mills, George Gould, and Bradley Martin. The incomes from these fortunes are, it is stated, subject to the new income tax of 35 per cent (seven shillings in the pound), which began to operate July 1.

"Too Fast for China." One of the Maxim guns, says Sir Hiram, was designed to fire a shell weighing about a pound. These shells were of course expensive, costing about 8/6 each. On a demonstration of the gun before Li Hung-chang it fired 400 of the shells, costing about £130, in one minute. The old Chinese statesman, on being told the cost of the shells, said, "This gun fires altogether too fast for China." The King of Denmark's comment was, "That gun would bankrupt my little kingdom in about two hours."

General Aoki's New Post. It will be remembered that when the struggle between the North and South was in full swing in China, Lieut. General Aoki visited the scene, his movement attracting much attention, especially among the Yankies. It now appears that on the downfall of the Yuan Government negotiations were started for the engagement of the General as adviser to the Chinese Government, and according to a Japanese paper, the appointment has now been decided upon.—*Japan Chronicle*.

Disastrous Floods in Korea. An official report states that serious loss of life and damage to property have been caused by floods in the Kogendo district of Korea. So far the officials have found that 86 persons lost their lives, 19 were injured, and 19 are missing. Four hundred and sixty-two houses were destroyed and 139 seriously damaged.

If you have lost your appetite one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

NOTICES.

NEW SHIPMENT OF VICTOR-VICTROLAS

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NOTE THE ADDRESS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN
28, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

ENEMY PROPERTY IN INDIA.

New Registration Rules.

Simla, August 5.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 10 of the Enemy Trading Ordinance, 1916 (5 of 1916), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make rules to be called the registration of enemy property rules. The terms "enemy," "property," and "dividend" are fully defined. The "custodian" means the officer appointed as Custodian of Enemy property under the Enemy Trading Act, 1915, for the Province in which the person whose duty it is to make the return prescribed in these rules, is residing, or carrying on business, and the word "prescribed period" means three months from the date of this notification. There are to be six classes of returns of enemy property v.z. (1) dividends, etc., due to enemies; (2) returns showing particulars of property of enemies other than property included in (3) (4) and (6); (3) returns showing particulars of the shares, stock, debentures, debenture stock or other obligations, or any share of profits or interest belonging to, or held, whether in trust or otherwise, for, on behalf of, or by, or due to enemies; (4) returns showing particulars of property held for safe custody on behalf of the enemies; (5) returns showing particulars of income received from property already recorded with the Custodian, in accordance with these rules, and held for, or on behalf of, or in trust for, enemies; (6) returns showing particulars of the debts, bank deposits, and bank balances due to, or held, or on behalf of, or in trust, for enemies.

Simla, August 5.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by Section 4 of the Enemy Trading Ordinance 1916 (5 of 1916) the Governor-General-in-Council is pleased to order the winding-up of the business carried on in British India by the undermentioned hostile firms, and in pursuance of rule 4 of the Enemy Trading winding-up order 1916 he is also pleased to direct that all proceedings in the winding-up of the said businesses be transferred to the Government of Bengal: (1) Messrs. Posner and Co.; (2) The Indian

MORE "HOWLERS."

In a general efficiency test conducted recently in a Baltimore school the following answers were given to a series of questions asked of students whose ages ranged from fourteen to eighteen years: There were no Christians among the early Gauls; they were mostly lawyers. Geometry teaches us how to bisect angels. A blizzard is the inside of a hen. A vacuum is a large, empty space where the Pope lives. A circle is a round, straight line with a hole in the middle. George Washington married Mary Curtis and in due time became the father of his country. Sixty gallons make one hedgehog. Georgia was founded by people who had been executed. A mountain range is a large cook stove. Achilles was dipped in the river Styx to make him normal. Pompeii was destroyed by an eruption of saliva from the Vatican. Typhoid fever is prevented by inoculation.—*New York Outlook*.

Radion Co.; (3) Messrs A. Menges and Co.; (4) Messrs Otto Shaeke and Co.; (5) Messrs Wolpert and Co.; (6) The Dockville Co.; (7) Messrs Smidt Sannars and Co.; (8) Messrs Hadendoldt and Co.; (9) Messrs R. Jager and Co.; (10) Messrs Fad Assmann and Co.; (11) Messrs. Orenstein and Arthur Koppel; (12) Jos Rosenfeld; (13) Messrs. F. Schornert and Co.; (14) E. Grueber and Co.; (15) Messrs. Holzmüller and Schmidt; (16) Fritz Kapp; (17) Thomas Pear; (18) E. J. Morgenstern, florist and agriculturist, Darjeeling; (19) Messrs Meyer Sogheer and Co.; (20) A. Janowitz; (21) The Austrian Export and Import Co., Ltd.; (22) Messrs. Alois Schweiger and Co., Ltd.; (23) Messrs. R. Dittmer Brunner Brothers, Ltd.; (24) Messrs. Schroder Smidt and Co., Ltd.; (25) The Deutsch Asiatische Bank; (26) Mr. H. Bockel; (27) the Hochwood Estate Co., Ltd.; (28) B. Baach; (29) A. Schlow; (30) M. Wehmeyer; (31) F. Warthler; (32) M. Zohlschlag; (33) A. Grabowski; (34) A. Vonschut.

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TO LET.—First Class shop in Chater Road next Moutries, lane at rear. Apply—Clark & Co.

TO LET.—Offices in Princes Building. Apply to:—SHEWAN TOMES & CO. Liquidators—Reuter, Brokelmann & Co.

TO LET.—Furnished Rooms, with or without Board: Bathroom to each Room. Electricity throughout. Apply Palace Hotel, Kowloon.

TO LET.—Offices at 2 Connaught Road. Offices in King's Buildings. House in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road. Nos. 1 and 2, West End Terrace, Canton. Apply—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—No. 4, Des Voeux Road Central, First Floor. The commodious dwelling house with offices, servants' quarters, etc. No. 4, Shameen, Canton, from 1st June. At present in the occupation of the Imperial Russian Consulate. Apply to:—DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

OFFICES IN HOTEL MANSIONS.—To let from 1st October, 1916, four large connecting rooms on the third floor of Hotel Mansions, facing Blake Pier. At present occupied by the COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY. For particulars apply to:—MANAGER, HONGKONG HOTEL.

TO LET.—Three-roomed Flats in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

Four-roomed flats in May Road, with every modern convenience, including English baths and kitchen ranges, hot water and water carriage system. A few flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession. Four-roomed Houses in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

Two roomed-flats in Nathan Road, Kowloon. Apply to:—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD. Alexandra Buildings.

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INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From CALCUTTA, PENANG & SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"NAMSANG."

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 13th inst., will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by:—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. General Managers. Hongkong, September 6, 1916.

TO LET.

"MODREENAGH WEST" No. 42 the Peak (from 1st November, 1916). Apply to Linstead & Davies.

ONE LARGE ROOM on the Top Floor of No. 2 Queen's Building. Apply:—Thoresen & Co.

TO LET.—A Small Godown in Prince's Building. For particulars etc., apply:—The Hongkong Central Estate Ltd.

TO LET.—From 1st May, 1916, Offices, 2nd Floor, St. George's Building. Apply to:—SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

TO LET.—From 1st November next, flats in "Ewo Mess," No. 8 the Peak. Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

TO LET.—From 1st September, 1916, first floor, 38 Nathan Road, Kowloon, (Dairy Farm Co.'s premises.) Apply:—The Dairy Farm Co., Ltd., Hongkong.

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The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—
Daily issue—\$36 per annum.
Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).
Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.
(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamceen, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.
By Order,
"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

BIRTH.

GRANT.—At 9, Austin Avenue, Kowloon, on September 8, to Mr. and Mrs. T. Grant, a daughter.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1916.

OUR THOROUGHFARES.

Once in a while, when the occasion seems to demand it, we give the Public Works Department a hint to the effect that it does not always lay out the money with which the Hongkong public supplies it to the best advantage; that, in fact, it is perpetually leaving undone those things which it ought to have done and bothering itself about what nobody wants it to do. Sometimes it takes our hint; sometimes it remains obstinate and inexorable. And yet we are only speaking for its good, and for the good of our readers. The P. W. D. appears firmly of the opinion that the building of the new Magistracy, or of a bridge somewhere away in the New Territory, covers a multitude of sins and should have the effect of blinding charitable rate-payers to its shortcomings where e.g. the lighting and up-keep of the Colony's thoroughfares are concerned. We do not in the least agree with the P. W. D. on this point. Because it has built a magistracy, tar-sprayed a few roads and sedulously laid down one pavement on the top of another, it has no right to rest on its laurels, and let the world slip past it. Rather should it be stirred by these achievements to greater, if less showy, efforts.

Not to put too fine a point on it, the condition of our roads and pavements, both by day and by night, is a disgrace to any civilized town. A vast amount of money is trusted to the Public Works Department every year, and, however big and ambitious its programme, it surely becomes it to leave a fair margin of money to meet such minor matters as lighting, paving and road-mending. We have next to no heavy wheel traffic in this colony; traction engines, heavy lorries, horse-wagons etc. are unknown, and there is but little excuse for the roads' being out of repair. Still less is there any excuse for the littering and obstructing of those roads by the Department's employees. (By the way, the pleasant little obstacles at the top of Murray Road, to which we made allusion the other day, were still there yesterday.) For a Colony that boasts of being up-to-date and that is necessarily far more European in its ambitions than Singapore or Penang, there is no palliation where all this neglect is concerned.

As with the roads, so with the pavements: broken, neglected, ill-patched and slippery; many of them—notably that on the west side of Pottinger Street—in a condition that would disgrace Canton itself. And as for lighting—the moment the shop lights are extinguished, the pavements are as dark as the grave, and theft, assault or murder can be practised pretty much at will, for aught the P.W.D. seems to care. Is it any wonder that the public is clamouring for an elective municipal council that will take over the duties which Government officials so shamefully neglect? And, be it borne in mind, we have but touched on one of the P.W.D.'s spheres of activity. If space allowed we might make a few gentle remarks on the manner in which it attends to its duties as supervisor of buildings in Hongkong; but that is a matter that will keep. This road and pavement question is one which affects everyone who lives on the lower levels, everyone who motors and everyone whose occupation takes him about the city afoot or in a ricksha; it is a public matter, and one which has received all too little attention from those who might ventilate it. Will some kindly Unofficial Member raise the question of our thoroughfares at a meeting of the Legislative Council in the near future? Of course he will do so at the peril of being ignored, but he will at least have contributed towards bringing this disgraceful state of things to the notice of the Government.

The Kitchener Fund.

Up to the present Hongkong has made no special effort in the direction of supporting the National Fund which is being raised to the memory of the late Earl Kitchener. That Fund, as is known, was established by the Lord Mayor of London, who has now, through His Excellency the Governor, made an appeal to the Colony to help in the good work which it is sought to achieve with the money secured. Already a very handsome sum has been raised at Home, but the Fund can do with all the contributions it receives, since the number of wounded officers and men of the Army and Navy, for whose benefit the Fund has been established, will, by the end of the war, be legion. As the Council of the Fund points out, these officers and men will be protected from actual want by the granting of Government pensions, but there will be many hundreds of cases in which the disablement is of such a nature that something beyond mere sustenance will be required, and it is where the Fund will be able to render special help. Continuous medical treatment, special nursing and the provision of costly appliances will be necessary in many instances to make life endurable, and the expenses involved would, in quite a large proportion of these cases, be utterly beyond the means of the sufferers.

Hongkong's Opportunity.

A direct appeal is now made to Hongkong to help the Fund, and we sincerely hope that the Colony will do its part nobly and well. There are special reasons why Britons overseas should come forward and assist the Fund. In the first place, it will provide a lasting memory to the great and inestimable work done by Kitchener of Khartoum, one of the greatest Empire-builders we have ever had. He spent his whole life in consolidating and strengthening Britain's might in the far corners of the Empire, and his last and perhaps greatest work—the raising of our new Armies—has undoubtedly played a great part in saving us from defeat in the present war. Then, too, by helping the Fund we shall be helping those who have done a noble part in keeping our overseas possessions intact—we have especially in mind the officers and men of our Navy, who have kept the seas open for us and enabled us to carry on "business as usual." Hongkong, as a naval and military centre and a great shipping port, owes a great debt to these fighting men of ours, and we now have an opportunity of discharging that debt, at least in part. The War Charities Committee announces that it is prepared to receive and forward subscriptions in aid of this worthy Fund.

The Hidden Hand.

We commend to the sober notice of our readers an article by Mr. Charles Palmer on "Traitors near the Throne" which we reprinted from *John Bull* yesterday. "Is there any real threat of the German in Downing Street?" he asks; and he goes on to show that many necessary reforms at Home, where the alien enemies are concerned would never have been brought about by the Cabinet's initiative; in fact that the Government had to be forced by the voice of the public into taking the steps desired. We hear a good deal nowadays about "the hidden hand"—and not all of it is nonsense. Of course it is quite easy to exaggerate the influence of this mysterious entity, and if people begin to give ear to idle talk we shall soon have a period analogous to the old No Popery days, when a Jesuit was believed to be lurking behind every bush and when even the cholera was attributed to Roman influence. But the other extreme of unguardedness is just as bad, and it is time that we waked up to the fact that there really is some mysterious power in Britain that is very decidedly favourable to Germany. If this be not the case, how are we to account for the ridiculous latitude that has been given to aliens, both interned and uninterned, for the blowing up of British warships in harbour, and for mysterious railway accidents and munition factory explosions? And, above all, how are we to account for the death of Kitchener?

DAY BY DAY.

MISERY LOVES COMPANY—BUT COMPANY DOES NOT RECIPROCATE.

The Weather.

At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 74; clear. (1915, 75 sunshine.)
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 81; clear. (1915, 79 sunshine.)

The Mails.

Australian Mail.—Due per a.s. Nikko Maru on Monday.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 1.13/16d.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 18th anniversary of the assassination of the Empress of Austria.

Accidentally Drowned.
A coolie at Yaumati yesterday fell between a launch and the side of the pier and was drowned.

Peak Church Service.

The Bishop of Victoria will be the preacher at the Peak Church to-morrow (Sunday) evening at 8.30.

Within Market Limits.
A Chinese who was charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police morning, with hawking within market limits was fined \$5.

Enemy Trade Marks.
The Gazette notifies the renewal of five trade marks owned by Reuter, Brockelmann and Co. and sixty owned by Badercker and Co.

Stolen Branches.
A Chinese admitted stealing a quantity of branches of trees before Mr. Hazeland at the Police Court this morning. A fine of \$5, or 14 days' imprisonment, was imposed.

August Weather.

Observatory returns show that the average mean temperature during August was 82.6, the highest point reached being 92.4 on the 5th, and the lowest 75.5 on the 18th and 22nd. There were 217.8 hours of sunshine and 5,040 inches of rain. The average humidity was 82.

To Mariners.

The Acting Harbourmaster of Canton makes the following notification:—Referring to Local Notice to Mariners No. 131 Notice is hereby given that the caution, therein laid down, regarding the Navigation of the Upper Approaches to Canton above Tide Pole Light between the hours of 7.00 p.m. and 8.00 a.m. is withdrawn.

Company Warnings.
It is notified that at the expiration of three months the following Companies will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the Register and the Companies will be dissolved:—The Club Germania; Parr and Company, Limited; the Pan Hing Hotel Company, Limited; C. E. Hastings and Company, Limited.

Macao Restrictions.
It is notified that His Excellency the Governor-in-Council has given directions for the reissuance of the Order of August 18, published in the *Gazette Extraordinary* of the same date as Government Notification No. 356, proclaiming Macao to be a port or place at which an infectious or contagious disease prevailed, and the same is rescinded.

Opium in Moon Cakes.

How a Chinese concealed opium in moon cakes, was told to Mr. Hazeland, at the Police Court this morning, when a Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of a quantity of the drug. Inspector Gordon said the man was found at the Kowloon Railway Station and when his basket was searched, moon cakes were found to be stuffed with opium. A fine of \$131 was imposed.

Stolen Bags.

A Chinese, charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing some hemp bags, said he had been given them by a faki whose name he did not know. Inspector Sullivan said defendant had put the bags in buckets and covered them over with shavings. A contractor said no faki was in a position to give away bags. Defendant said he wanted to use the bag as quilts to cover himself up with. Sentence of one month's hard labour was passed.

1891.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending September 9, 1891.)

The Dollar.
September 9.—"The rate of dollar on demand to-day is 3/22."

In What Department?
September 3.—"We specially direct the attention of the Hongkong Government to the telegram published in another part of this issue, which announces that the Government of the Dominion of Canada has summarily dismissed the heads of the Engineering and Stationary departments for taking bribes. In what department of the Hongkong Government service should a similar policy be initiated? Now, don't all speak at once."

That German Soldier.
September 4.—"There seems to be a belief in England that the average height of the German soldier is greater than that of the British. This is not so. As a matter of fact, Tommy Atkins beats Habs Warst by about an inch; and in his turn, Hans Warst is about an inch taller than the French conscript."

Formerly of the P.W.D.
September 5.—"William Coleman, at one time a member of the Hongkong Public Works Department, was tried at Melbourne on July 20 for the murder, on the February 21 last, of Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Davis at Northcote, Victoria. The only defence raised was that of insanity. The jury found the prisoner guilty of wilful murder, that he was not insane at the time of the murder and was perfectly sane now. Mr. Justice Molesworth passed sentence of death, but promised to state a case for the judges of the Supreme Court as to the legal accuracy of his definition to the jury of the word 'insane,' which had been challenged by counsel."

China Sugar Refining Co. Ltd.
September 7.—"The China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., according to a return published in Saturday's *Gazette*, manufactured 11,320 proof gallons of spirits during the quarter ended the August 24."

Hongkong Cricket Club.
September 7.—"The annual general meeting of members of the Hongkong Cricket Club was held in the Pavilion this afternoon. General business was discussed and everything points to the Club being in a healthy and prosperous condition. The new Pavilion will be completed on or about the 1st prox. Mr. A. J. Leach was elected President in the place of Captain W. M. Deane, who retires owing to ill-health. The following members were elected to form the Committee for the ensuing year:—Capt. Dunn, Messrs. W. H. Wallace, T. E. Davies, E. J. Coxon, Colonel Chater, A. K. Travers (Hon. sec.) E. A. Ram (Assist. Hon. sec.) and E. Tresilian, Hon. Treasurer. The first match of the coming season will be played on the 9th and 10th October next."

The Inter-Port Cricket Match.
September 8.—"The Hongkong Cricket Club team left for Shanghai this afternoon by the Indo-China Co.'s steamship Taisang, to do battle against the pick of the Model Settlement. Although scarcely up to the Club's full strength, the names of several of our best players being absent from the list, such as E. J. Coxon, J. A. Leach, Lieut. Blair, E. E., Lieut. Campbell, A. and S. Highlanders, G. S. Coxon, and T. S. Smith—the Hongkong representatives are a useful crowd all round and will take a lot of beating."

Austria Preparing for War.
September 9.—"An inspired pamphlet has been published in Vienna insisting on the necessity of adding one million to the Austrian War Budget, in order to place the Army in readiness for war. The pamphlet has caused a sensation both in Vienna and Berlin."

1891.

SHARE REPORT.

The quotations which follow are from the *Hongkong Telegraph* for September 9, 1891.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.—173 per cent. Ex All, sellers.
Union Insurance Society of Canton.—\$95 per share, buyers.
China Traders' Insurance Company.—\$66 1/2 per share, buyers.
North China Insurance.—Tla 255 per share, sellers.
Canton Insurance Company, Ltd.—\$110 per share, buyers.
Yangtze Insurance Association.—Tla 79 per share, buyers.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company.—\$317 per share, buyers.
China Fire Insurance Company.—\$88 1/2 per share, buyers.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company.—\$87 per cent. premium, sellers.
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company.—\$33 1/2 per share, sellers.
China and Manila Steamship Company.—\$60 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Gas Company.—\$131 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Hotel Company.—\$65 per share, buyers.
Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures.—\$501.
Indo-China S. N. Company.—\$30 per cent. dis., sellers.
Douglas Steamship Company.—\$41 per share, buyers.
China Sugar Refining Company Ltd.—\$187 per share, ex div. sellers.
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited.—\$60 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Ice Company.—\$86 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.—\$113 per share, sellers.
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company.—\$71 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Dairy Farm Co. Ltd.—\$7 per share, sellers.
A. S. Watson and Co., Ltd.—\$20 per share, ex div., buyers.
Hongkong High Level Tramway Co., Ltd.—\$65 per share buyers.
Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$25 per share, nominal.

BANK RETURNS.

The returns of the average amount of bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended 31st August, 1916, as certified by the Managers of the respective Banks are as follow:—

Banks.	Average Amount.	Specie in Reserve.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China	\$7,432,399	\$5,000,000*
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp., Ltd.	24,187,868	20,000,000
Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.	1,973,739	359,000†

Total \$32,704,606 25,359,000
* Sterling Securities deposited with the Crown Agents valued at \$150,000.
† Securities with the Crown Agents \$68,040.

GOVERNMENT TENDERS.

Tenders are being invited as follows:—For repairs to No. 5 Police launch; for the removal of blood and hair from the Kennedy Town Slaughter House; for the removal of blood and hair from the Ma Tau Kok Slaughter House; for the Slaughter House Contract, Sai Wan Ho; for the Slaughter House Contract, Aberdeen; for the supply of labour for the burial of infectious corpses; for the supply of head stones for use in the Government Cemetery; for the supply of clothing for the use of the Sanitary Department; for the Medical Department Contract; for the supply of aerated waters; bedding and clothing; beer, spirits, wines, etc.; spirit of wine; chemicals, drugs, surgical instruments and sundries; faralture, etc.; milk, etc.; provisions; sundries; and washing; required by the Medical Department.

CANTON CURRENCY.

Interesting Money Market Report.

The Canton trade report for last year contains the following:—

The local exchange market, with its great variety of currency, offers great chances to the speculator and to the manipulator; and to him who studies, and makes a business of probing by the shade of difference in the daily quotations of Hongkong notes, Bank of China notes, the seven or eight kinds of dollars which are in use here, the different grades and different mixtures of more or less chopped dollars, the 20-cent pieces, the 10-cent pieces, and the copper cents, the non-professional trafficker in exchange, coming into the market either to buy or to sell, to borrow or to lend, falls an easy victim: Hongkong notes maintained their position as the most valuable form of currency, though the advantage in their favour was considerably lessened during the year. In January Hongkong notes \$100 purchased Bank of China notes \$108.85. In subsequent months this premium had a general downward tendency, with occasional reactions, until on the 1st May the quotation was Hongkong notes \$190 Bank of China notes \$104.70; there was then an upward tendency until, on the 23rd July, when the market reopened after the flood, the quotation was \$108.30. From that time onwards the two currencies came nearer together, until at the end of the year the premium on Hongkong notes was only 3 per cent.; and the prospect was that it would become still less in the early months of 1916. This appreciation in the Bank of China notes bears witness to the growing confidence in the soundness and stability of that institution; and it is good ground for congratulation that, in spite of natural calamities, political unrest, and restricted commerce, the credit and prestige of the Bank of China have been maintained and improved during the year.

The need of a standard coin, authoritatively recognised as the basis of value, has been strongly demonstrated by the difficulties and disputes which have arisen during the year in connexion with the rates at which bank-notes have been taken in payment of Customs duties; and a strong effort has been made to have the Chung Yang, or new Republican dollar, officially declared to be the standard of value. Sterling exchange opened at ls. 93. to the Hongkong dollar in January; and only slight changes took place until about the end of August, when a gradual rise began which took the dollar to ls. 11 3/16d. before the end of December. Exchange on Shanghai went through remarkable fluctuations—the quotation in January was as high as 80 candareens to a dollar; it stood in the vicinity of 79 until September, when it fell to 78; it went down 1 candareen in October, and dropped to 74 at the end of November—recovering to 75 in December.

Bank-notes continued to pass current in the market at considerably higher values than the coins represented by them—a promise to pay 100 Hongkong dollars, conveyed, it may be, on a filthy tattered rag, exchanging in the market for from 103 to 104 of the very dollars promised, although, of course, redeemable at the bank of issue at face value only. It is difficult to account satisfactorily for this anomalous state of affairs; for the greater convenience, in handling and transportation, of bank-notes, and the security they offer against loss by counterfeit coins, are not elsewhere valued at anything like so high a premium. In the case of the Bank of China notes, the premium over coin was only 3/10 to 4/10 of 1 per cent.—a premium which may perhaps be accounted for on grounds of convenience and security against counterfeits.

Died from Knife Wounds.

Yesterday a man was conveyed to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from wounds which had evidently been caused by a knife. He was taken up in the institution and about 10.30 last night died as a result of his injuries.

THE KITCHENER FUND.

Bar-Marked Subscriptions in Hongkong.

The Hon. Mr. E. B. Hallifax, Hon. Secretary of the War Charities Committee, forwards on the appended correspondence for publication, and states that the War Charities Committee is prepared to receive and forward bar-marked subscriptions:—

The Mansion House, London, E.C.
Aug. 3rd, 1916.

His Excellency,

The Governor of Hongkong,

Dear Sir,

At the request of Her Majesty Queen Alexandra I have opened a Fund at the Mansion House for the purpose of raising a National Memorial to the memory of Lord Kitchener.

In view of Lord Kitchener's great services to the Empire I cannot doubt that the object of this appeal will commend itself very warmly to British overseas, more especially as it takes the shape of a provision for the disabled officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Navy and Army, whose services and sacrifices demand our profound gratitude and admiration.

My object in writing to you is to ask whether you would kindly let British residents and their friends, in the district over which your influence extends, know that you are prepared to receive subscriptions on behalf of this Fund.

Will you kindly forward all subscriptions to me at the Mansion House, London.
Believe me,
Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) C. C. WAKEFIELD,
Lord Mayor of London.

LORD KITCHENER NATIONAL MEMORIAL FUND.

President: Her Majesty Queen Alexandra.

Treasurer: The Right Hon. The Lord Mayor of London.

Joint Hon. Secretaries: Sir Hedley Le Bas, and H. J. Greedy, C.B., M.V.O.

Objects of the Fund.

The object of the Fund is to provide for disabled officers and men of the Army and Navy. The Government pension may be assumed to protect the recipient against actual want, but the instances of disablement contemplated by the Fund show that much will have to be provided beyond mere sustenance if life is to be made tolerable; and much will have been achieved if it can be assured that the individual sufferer has such assistance in the way of medical and surgical necessities as his condition demands.

Among the disabled officers in the Armies raised by Lord Kitchener are many men of slender means, while even those who may be regarded as fairly well off may need help in cases where expensive measures of treatment are involved.

The Council of the Fund realize that the proper place for the disabled officer or man is his own home. To get home is his first wish, and to help him in this direction will be a prominent object of the Fund. In many cases of disablement, however, persistent medical or surgical treatment, or special nursing, is needed to relieve suffering, to prolong life, or to make life more endurable, and to confer some lasting benefit on the invalid.

This often involves a far greater outlay than the disabled man of limited means can afford. It will therefore be the first purpose of the Fund to help officers and men alike, and to provide not only medical aid, but to supply apparatus, appliances, expensive nursing requisites, such as water beds, and to help generally in making the life of the disabled man as free from worry and discomfort as is possible.

There will be many cases which could not with advantage be treated in the homes of the patients, such as the case of a man totally paralysed, who cannot receive adequate care in any but a well-to-do home. He needs a special bedstead if he is to be moved daily into the fresh air,

ALIEN SEAMEN.

Rules as to Landing in Hongkong.

The following regulations have been made by His Excellency the Governor relating to the landing of alien seamen:—

1.—(1) An alien, being the master or a member of the crew of a vessel arriving in the waters of the Colony shall not land at any place in the Colony of Hongkong unless he has in his possession a passport issued to him not more than two years previously by or on behalf of the Government of the country of which he is a subject or a citizen, or some other document satisfactorily establishing his nationality or identity, to which passport or document there must be attached a photograph of the alien to whom it relates.

(2) Where an alien is under the provisions of these Regulations prohibited from landing at any place, the Captain Superintendent of Police or such other officer as the Captain Superintendent of Police may appoint in that behalf, may nevertheless grant him in writing temporary permission to land for such purposes and subject to such conditions as the Captain Superintendent of Police may from time to time prescribe, either generally or as respects any particular place or vessel.

(3) Where an alien has received such temporary permission to land, he shall carry the written permission on him at all times while he is in the Colony and is not on board his ship, and shall produce such written permission on demand to any revenue officer or police officer.

2. Any alien committing a breach of any of these Regulations, or failing to comply with any condition imposed on him under these Regulations, shall be liable of summary conviction to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months and to a fine not exceeding eight hundred and fifty dollars.

3. Any person who aids or abets any alien in any contravention of these Regulations, or knowingly harbours any alien whom he knows or has reasonable grounds for supposing to have acted in contravention of these Regulations, shall be liable on Summary conviction to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months and to a fine not exceeding eight hundred and fifty dollars.

4. Any person who acts in contravention of these Regulations, or is reasonably suspected of having so acted or being about so to act, may be taken into custody by any revenue officer or police officer.

5. In these Regulations "alien" means any person who is not of British, Japanese, Chinese or other Asiatic nationality.

6. These Regulations may be cited as the Alien Seamen Regulations, 1916.

and he needs also costly appliances and a constant service of both male and female nurses. He needs electrical and other measures of treatment, massage, etc., which can only be adequately supplied in a home or institution which will form the basis of the Fund's efforts.

To such a home will be attached an efficient residential and visiting staff. The disabled man will be assured of the best possible treatment that the country can provide, and if there is any hope of recovery, that hope is more likely to be realised in such a special establishment as is contemplated.

Remittances should be sent to the "Lord Kitchener National Memorial Fund," The Mansion House, London.

Cheques should be drawn to the "Lord Kitchener National Memorial or Bearer," and crossed "Bank of England."

All other communications should be sent to—Sir Hedley Le Bas, Hon. Secretary, "Lord Kitchener National Memorial Fund," 34-35, Norfolk Street, Strand, London.

FOOCHOW TEA TRADE.

Last Year's Features Explained.

We extract the following from the Foochow Customs report for 1915:—The leading article of export abroad is tea, of which 179,000 piculs of all kinds were shipped, being 55,000 piculs more than in 1914. However, all this tea was not produced in this Customs district, as the Santao tea comes here to market, some indeed for completion of manipulation as well. The year opened with stocks of tea amounting to about 3,500 half-cheats. In May buying began in earnest, and prices went up by leaps and bounds. But here I can do no better than quote, almost verbatim, the note of a merchant of long experience. The note was written in November. "The season under review has been exceptional, both as regards quantity and price. Congou supplies were 259,000 half-cheats, as against 123,000 half-cheats last season (1914-15). An unprecedented Russian order for about 45,000 half-cheats came to Foochow at apparently an unlimited price. And this demand, combined with a boom on the market in England, Australia, and the United States, raised prices 10 and even 20 taels above the prices paid under ordinary conditions in ordinary seasons. In fact, during the year prices, particularly of low grade teas, have achieved a record. The native tea men at first realised enormous profits, but it looks as if foreign buyers paid too much, for the home market is now (November) very quiet, not to say dead. Sales are difficult to make, and losses are inevitable. The profits on the first crop induced the tea hongs to make large second and third crops regardless of cost, and the strong demand thus produced for last again reacted on the price, forcing it still higher, to the very great advantage of the grower. But it now appears certain that large slices have to be cut from the early profits, as the prices now being accepted for the later crops are certainly below cost of production. In anticipation of good home markets, foreign buyers made forward contracts early in the year with tea hongs to supply large supplies of 'common' to 'good common' congou. It is regrettable that some of the hongs failed to deliver at date, or delivered less of a quality far inferior to the standard agreed upon. The supply of something was about 20,000 half-cheats less than that for last year, and the small crop commanded high prices. Germany used to take most of this tea, but that market was closed throughout the season."

The consensus of opinion seems to be that some very fine choops of tea came to market at fairly moderate rates, all things considered, but the crop as a whole was indifferent and poor. The boom in prices mainly affected lower grades of tea but it had the result of bringing into the market a lot of very poor stuff, which, unluckily for the credit of Koochow teas, had to be bought to fill orders. The reaction set in in August, and prices came down with a crash. At the same time freights began to mount, and the advance was coupled with war risks rising from 1 to 5 per cent; the exchange price of silver went up 20 per cent in less than two months. The combination of circumstances reduced the market to a state of utter stagnation, and under such conditions the oolong came to market. The hongs demanded high prices, the exchange was against the foreign buyer, and freights were up to figures unseen for the last quarter of a century. The result was that the close of the year saw a large crop of oolong, double the ordinary quantity, still on the market. And it looks likely to remain there some time.

Opium Packers Charged. Before Mr. F. A. Haselard, at the Police Court this morning, two Chinese packers at the Hongkong Opium Shed were charged with stealing \$14 worth of opium. Without any evidence being called, His Worship adjourned the hearing.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

NOTHING CAN EXCEL

OUR

DAISY BRAND BUTTER.

IT IS ABSOLUTELY THE BEST NEW ZEALAND TABLE BUTTER.

SOLE AGENTS:—

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LD.

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INSURANCE CO.,in which are vested the shares of
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INSURANCE CO., LTD.AND
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the above Company are prepared
to ACCEPT RISKS against
FIRE at Current Rates.SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Agents.

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ESTABLISHED 1884.

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TEL. 468
ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by the correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph"]

"THE SCAMPS."

(To the Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph.)

Sir,—With reference to your article in to-night's issue, expressing surprise and disappointment at the cold reception awarded to the Bandman Company now visiting Hongkong, it appears to an outsider that during the progress of a great war, on the successful result of which our very existence depends, that the majority of the community is only showing a patriotic spirit in abstaining from spending their money on such unnecessary amusements, and, for one, would be only too pleased if all such wasteful expenditure of money was unanimously condemned and the energy and money devoted to better purposes during the continuance of this colossal struggle.

Yours etc.,

NAUTICUS.

Hongkong, September 8, 1916.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENT.CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.SPECIAL CALL AT
SHANGHAI.

The "EMPRESS OF ASIA," leaving Vancouver September 7th, due at Hongkong September 27th, will make a Special Call at SHANGHAI on or about September 23rd, en route to Hongkong via Manila.

J. H. WALLACE,
General Agent.TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

THE HULL & MACHINERY of a steel twin screw River Steamer built in 1904, and recently damaged by fire.

Now lying in Shanghai Harbour and open for inspection.

Dimensions. 310' x 46' x 14'.
Tonnage; Gross 3,394, Net 2,511.
HULL. Collapsed above load line. In fair condition below load line.
Double bottom for and aft.
MACHINERY. Two sets triple expansion engines.
Cylinders 14½" x 24" x 39½" 30"

Two Boilers 15' 0" diameter 11' 6" long.

Engines and Boilers can be thoroughly repaired at moderate cost. Each set of engines is complete in itself and could be used separately.

Applications for inspection and tenders for the whole or part of the vessel should be sent to Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., Shanghai.

Particulars believed to be correct but not guaranteed and subject to examination by tenderers.

THE HONGKONG
UNIVERSITY.

ST. JOHN'S HALL.

ST. JOHN'S HALL, Bonham Road, re-opens for Graduates, Undergraduates and External Students on September 11. Special facilities for Graduates. Apply to The Acting Warden.

SHORTHAND CLASSES.

EVENING Classes for young ladies in Pitman's Shorthand will be held at St. Mary's Convent, Kowloon, commencing TUESDAY next—For further particulars apply to Mother Superior.

FINE SILK

SOCKS.

These Socks are made of a Fine Silk having a non-rip Lisle Thread top and feet reinforced with Lisle thread, adding to wearabilities.

In various colours with embroidered Clot of a contrast colour.

MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists,
16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

WM. POWELL, LD.

Telephone 346.

NEW CONSIGNMENT OF

SAXONE
BOOTS & SHOESFOR
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SAXONE SUCCESS:—

"SAXONE'S" are made in Britain to fit the British foot, to please the British taste, to meet every requirement for good form and GOOD WEAR.

SOLE AGENTS:—

WM. POWELL, LTD.

"COLUMBIA"
DANCE RECORDS.

ONE & TWO STEPS, TANGOS, WALTZES, ETC.

A 1483	TANGO	MUNICIPAL BAND
A 1484	TANGO	PRINCES BAND
A 1507	ONE-STEP	"
A 1522	ONE-STEP	"
A 1523	WALTZ	"
A 1524	WALTZ	"

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

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TEL. 1322.

WORTH HAVING.

D. & J. McCALLUM'S
PERFECTION
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KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.)
The S.S. "JACOB".
This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN
DELI (Sumatra) via Swatow.
Next departure from Hongkong: September 25, 1916.

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited
number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences,
and carries a duly qualified surgeon.
For freight and passage apply to—

York Building, Tel. 1574 & 1575. JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Hongkong, 29th May, 1916. Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."
14,000 tons Each.

Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

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The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "ECUADOR" October 7 1916.
S.S. "VENEZUELA" ...
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These steamers have the most modern equipment including
ALL LOWER BERTHS and Large
Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).
The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration.
For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.,
Apply to—
Company's Office in
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
Chater Road.

Telephone No. 141.

NOTICES.

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FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE
SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND
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TAIKOO DOCKYARD,
BUILDERS OF SHIPS, ENGINES,
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Of all Types and Sizes. Repairers, Salvors,
Forgemasters, Brass and Iron Founders,
Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

GRAVING DOCK.

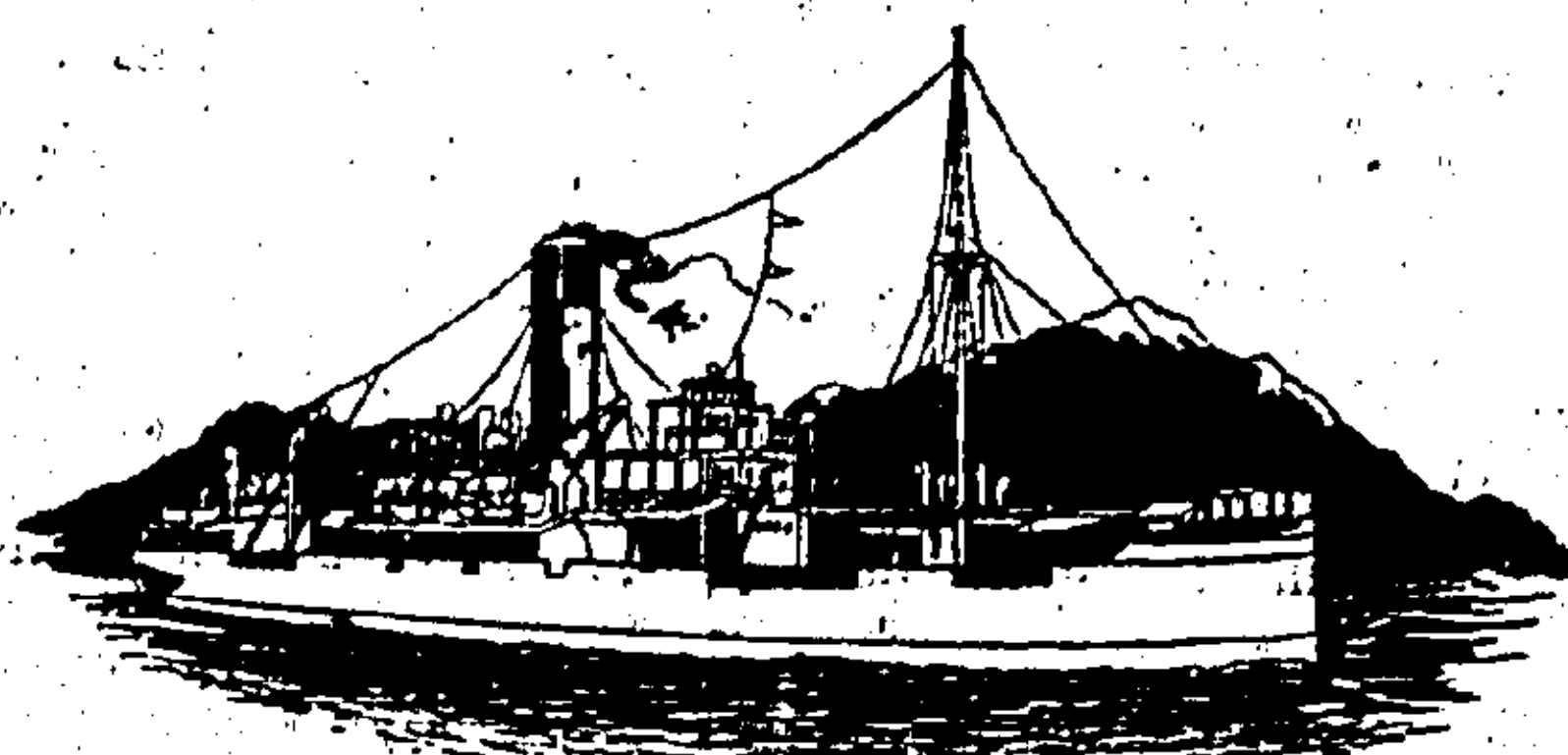
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PATENT SLIPWAYS.

Take Vessels up to 3,000 Tons Displacement.

ELECTRIC CRANES

Ranging up to 100 Tons.



S.S. "KAJANG" launched April, 1916.

OXY-ACETYLENE
and Electric Welding Systems.

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JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

Mr. ROXBURGH, Messrs. THORNYCROFT'S Representative, is at present in
Hongkong and may be seen by appointment.

Marine & Road Motors, Light Draft Carriers,
Gunboats, Speedy Launches, Harbour Craft,
Houseboats and Pleasure Craft of every descrip-
tion. Motor Pumping Sets, Motor Vehicles, &c.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD AND
ENGINEERING COMPANY,
OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN, AGENTS.
Tel. Address: "TAIKOODOCK" Tel. No. 212.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
Genoa and London	Glenlogie	S. T. & Co.	12, Sept.
Genoa, London and Hull	Glenlogie	S. T. & Co.	16, Sept.
London via Cape Town	Miyasaki	M. N. Y. K.	21, Sept.
London via Ports	Namur	P. & O.	24, Sept.
Liverpool via Ports	Kt. Compion	B. & R.	27, Sept.
London, via Cape Town	Kitano	M. N. Y. K.	5, Oct.
London via Ports	Sardinia	P. & O.	6, Oct.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA

Havana and New York	Eurymachus	B. & S.	10, Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	Arakan	J.C.J. L.	11, Sept.
Victoria, B.C., & Seattle	Sado M.	N. Y. K.	19, Sept.
Seattle	Protesilaus	B. & S.	20, Sept.
Vancouver via Japan	E. of Japan	O. P. O. S.	20, Sept.
San Francisco via Honolulu	Persia M.	T. K. K.	21, Sept.
South American Ports	Anjo M.	T. K. K.	20, Sept.
Vancouver via Japan	E. of Asia	C. P. O. S.	4, Oct.
Victoria B.C., via Japan	Shidzuoka	M. N. Y. K.	11, Oct.
San Francisco via Japan	Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	4, Oct.
San Francisco via Japan	Equador	P. M. S. S.	7, Oct.
San Francisco via Japan	Tjisondari	J.C.J. L.	12, Oct.

AUSTRALIA.

Australia via Manila	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	13, Sept.
Australia via Manila	Eastern	G. L. Co.	4, Oct.
Australia via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	13, Oct.

SINGAPORE, INDIA, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Singapore and Penang	Fooshing	J. M. Co.	9, Sept.
Shanghai and Japan	Perseus	B. & S.	9, Sept.
Manila	Titan	B. & S.	9, Sept.
Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Telresias	B. & S.	9, Sept.
Shanghai	Yingchow	B. & S.	10, Sept.
Manila	Loongang	J. M. Co.	11, Sept.
Calcutta via Ports	eylon M.	N. Y. K.	11, Sept.
Bombay via Singapore	Penang M.	N. Y. K.	11, Sept.
Kobe	Tjilatjap	J.C.J. L.	11, Sept.
Weihaiwei and Tientsin	Cheoshing	J. M. Co.	11, Sept.
Shanghai	Wosang	B. & S.	12, Sept.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Namsang	J. M. Co.	12, Sept.
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	12, Sept.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiching	D. L. & Co.	12, Sept.
Bombay via Singapore	Yotorou M.	N. Y. K.	12, Sept.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Tean	B. & S.	12, Sept.
Shanghai	Chenan	B. & S.	12, Sept.
Kobe and Moji	Yatahling	J. M. Co.	13, Sept.
Tientsin	Kueichow	B. & S.	14, Sept.
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Fooksang	J. M. Co.	14, Sept.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Sardinia	P. & O.	15, Sept.
Weihaiwei and Tientsin	Chipsing	J. M. Co.	15, Sept.
Shanghai	Choyhsang	J. M. Co.	15, Sept.
Calcutta via Ports	Tosa M.	N. Y. K.	16, Sept.
Manila	Yuenang	J. M. Co.	16, Sept.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Hirano M.	N. Y. K.	19, Sept.
Shanghai and Japan	Colombo M.	N. Y. K.	20, Sept.
Shanghai and Japan	Glaucus	B. & S.	20, Sept.
Shanghai and Japan	Nelus	B. & S.	21, Sept.
Sandakan	Mausang	J. M. Co.	21, Sept.
Hoihow and Haiphong	Kailong	B. & S.	21, Sept.
Moji and Kobe	Bombay, M.	N. Y. K.	23, Sept.
Shanghai to Yokohama	Novara	P. & O.	23, Sept.
Bombay via Singapore	Totomi M.	N. Y. K.	25, Sept.
Belawan Deli (Sumatra) via S'w	S. Jacob	J.C.J. L.	25, Sept.
Manila	Ixion	B. & S.	1, Oct.

CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP
COMPANY, LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co.'s Steamer
"MAGHAON,"

are hereby notified that the Cargo
will be discharged into Holt's
Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie
at Consignee's risk. The Cargo
will be ready for delivery from
Godown on and after 6th Sept.

Optional cargo will be landed
unless notice has been given prior
to steamer's arrival.
All broken, chafed, and damaged
goods are to be left in the
Godowns, where they will be
examined on any Tuesdays and
Fridays between the hours of 10.45
a.m. and noon.

No claims will be admitted
after the goods have left the
steamer's Godown, and all Goods
remaining undelivered after the
12th September will be subject to
rent.

All Claims against the Steamer
must be presented to the under-
signed on or before the 26th
September, or they will not be
recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be
effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
Agents.
Hongkong, September 8, 1916.

TO SAIL

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LD.
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LD.

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE.
New York Service.

Hongkong to Hayana and
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S.S. "EURYMACHUS"
Ready to load about 10th
September.

For Rates of Freight and fur-
ther information apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
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GLEN LINE

(MCGREGOR, GOW & CO.) Ltd.

For Genoa & London.

THE Motorship

"GLENLYLE"

9,500 Tons D. W.

will be despatched for the above
ports on Tuesday, the 12th Sept.,
1916.

For freight, passage and further
information, apply to
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.
Agents.

For the best Meals, Refresh-
ments, Brand, Cakes and Con-
fectionery at before the war
prices, ALEXANDRA GATE.

CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP
COMPANY, LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co.'s steamer
"PERSEUS,"

are hereby notified that the Cargo
will be discharged into Holt's
Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie
at Consignee's risk. The Cargo
will be ready for delivery from
Godown on and after 8th
Sept.

Optional cargo will be landed
unless notice has been given prior
to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and dam-
aged goods are to be left in the
Godowns, where they will be
examined on any Tuesdays and
Fridays between the hours of
10.45 a.m. and noon.

No claims will be admitted after
the Goods have left the steamer's
Godown, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 14th Sept.
will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the steamer
must be presented to the under-
signed on or before the 28th
Sept., or they will not be re-
cognised.

No Fire Insurance will be
effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, September 7, 1916.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP
COMPANY, LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co.'s Steamer,
"DEMODOCUS,"

are hereby notified that the Cargo
will be discharged into Holt's
Wharf, Kowloon, where it will
lie at Consignee's risk. The
Cargo will be ready for delivery
from Godown on and after 8th
September.

Optional cargo will be landed
unless notice has been given
prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and dam-
aged goods are to be left in the Co-
dow.s where they will be exami-
ned on any Tuesdays and Fridays
between the hours of 10.45 a.m.
and noon.

No claims will be admitted
after the Goods have left the
Steamer's Godown, and all Goods
remaining undelivered after the
14th Sept. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer
must be presented to the under-
signed on or before the 28th Sept.
or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be
effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, September 7, 1916.

VESSELS DUE.

Agents.	Vessel's Name.	Ton- nage.	Date Due.	From.
P. & O.	Sardinia		Sept. 9	Bombay
N. Y. K.	Penang Maru	2,100	Sept. 9	Kobe
N. Y. K.	Sado Maru	18,500	Sept. 10	America
B. & S.	Telresias	7,606	Sept. 10	Singapore
T. K. K.	Persia Maru		Sept. 10	America
B. & S.	Eurymachus	4,995	Sept. 10	Manila
B. & S.	Agamemnon	7,010	Sept. 10	Shanghai
N. Y. K.	Tango Maru	13,500	Sept. 11	Yokohama
B. & S.	Protesilaus	9,547	Sept. 14	Manila
G. L. & Co.	Eastern		Sept. 16	Australia
B. & S.	Glaucus		Sept. 19	Liverpool
N. Y. K.	Miyasaki Maru	16,000	Sept. 20	Yokohama
B. & S.	Nelus	6,684	Sept. 20	Liverpool
P. & O.	Namur		Sept. 21	Kobe
B. & S.	Ixion	10,220	Sept. 27	Seattle
G. L. & Co.	St. Albans		Oct. 21	Australia

NOTICE.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE—NEW YORK.

Branches and Agencies in all
parts of the commercial world.

BANKERS.
FORWARDERS.
TOURIST AGENTS.

AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES—
the best form in which to carry travel funds.

13, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, TEL. NO. 2089.

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. & A. S.S. Co.'s S.S. EASTERN
left Sydney (Via Queensland Ports, Port
Darwin & Manila) for this Port on 25th
inst. with the Australian Mail, and is due
here on the 16th Sept. at about noon.

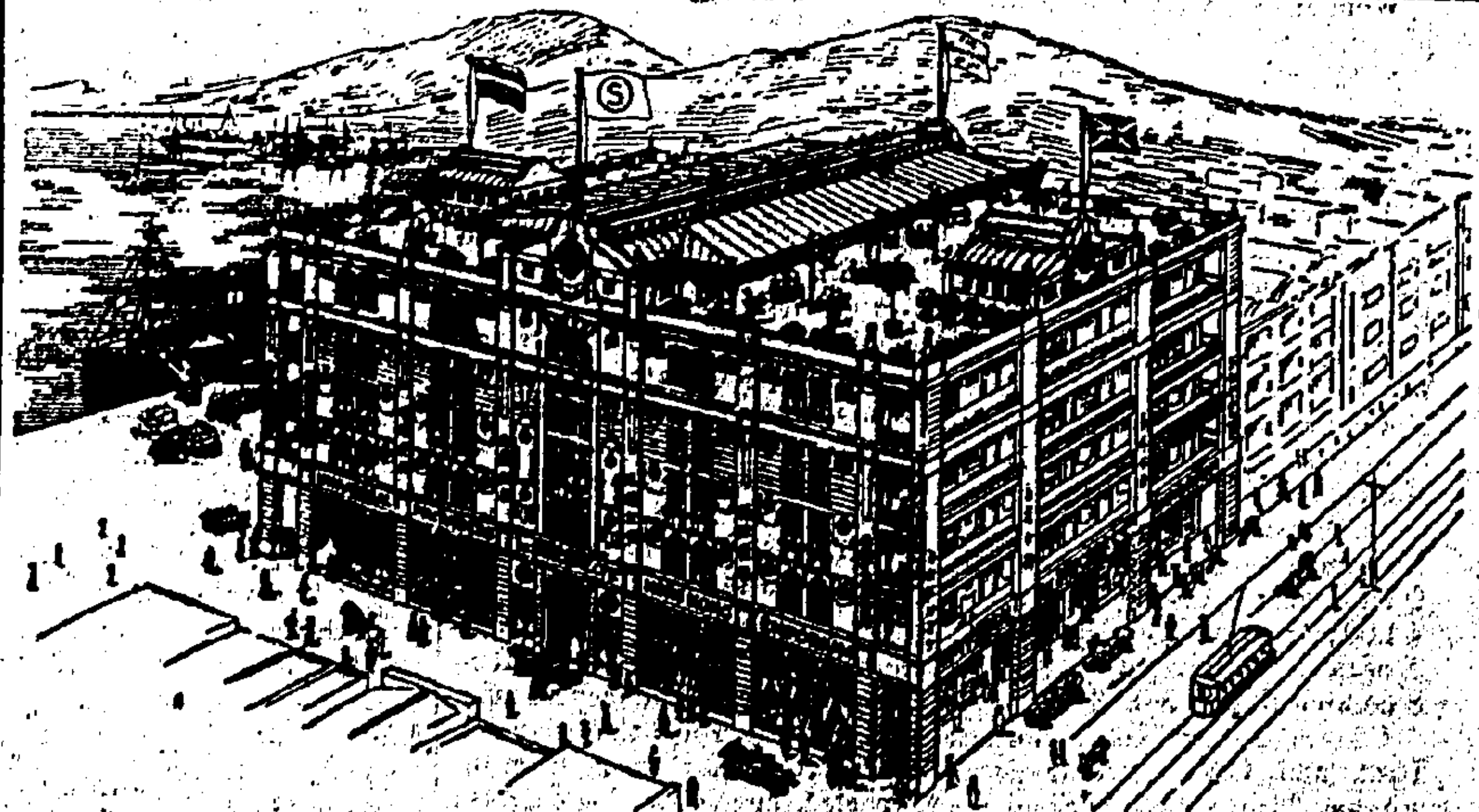
AMERICAN MAIL.

The T. K. K. S.S. PERSEA MARU which
sailed from San Francisco on the 11th
August, is expected to arrive at this Port
via Honolulu, Japan Ports and Shanghai
on Sunday, the 10th inst. at 3 p.m.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Chibbi, Br. s.s. 1,149, Lloyd, 28th Aug.—
Shanghai, 2nd Sept. Gen.—B. & S.
Fooking, Br. s.s. 1,471, Hay, 28th Aug.—
Fuzhou, 19th Aug. Sagar—J. M.
& Co.
Laurie, Br. s.s. 1,340, Jenkyns, 31st Aug.—
Saigon, Gen.—Chinese.
Aymatic, Br. s.s. 2,769, Anson, 1st
Sept.—Morona, 23rd Aug. Gen.—
B. L.
Manila M. Jap. s.s. 6,033, Kobayashi, 1st
Sept.—Shanghai, 29th Aug. Gen.—
O. S. K.
Titan, Br. s.s. 5,730, Bead, 2nd Sept.—
Vancouver, Gen.—B. & S.
Chidax, Nor. s.s. 1,102, Nielsen, 3rd Sept.—
Bangkok, 28th Aug. Rice—T. & Co.
Chelon, Br. s.s. 3,654, Thomson, 3rd Sept.—
Saigon, 30th Aug. Gen.—Order.
Myogian M. Jap. s.s. 1,741, Kato, 3rd
Sept.—Samarang, Nagas—B. M. K.
Prometheus, Nor. s.s. 1,077, Jensen, 3rd
Sept.—Bangkok, 27th Aug. Rice—
T. & Co.
Sungking, Br. s.s. 987, Trowbridge, 3rd
Sept.—Haiphong, 2nd Sept. Gen.—
B. & S.
Anna, Nor. s.s. 1,102, Arlsen, 4th Sept.—
Bangkok, 27th Aug. Rice—Order.

THE SINCERE CO., LTD.
UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS.

THE LARGEST MODERN DEPARTMENT STORE IN THE EAST.

AIRIEST, CLEANEST AND COOLEST IN EVERY RESPECT.

WITH ELEVATORS TO EVERY FLOOR.

REPLENISHMENTS ON THE ROOF GARDEN, PRICES MODERATE.

TEL. 1957 AND 1958.

SHARE MARKET
QUOTATIONS.

Up To The Minute.

Bank.	b.	\$ 750.00.
Cantons.	n.	\$ 400.00.
Unions.	n.	\$ 920.00.
Yangtze.	n. ex. 73	\$ 282.50.
Douglases.	b.	\$ 135.50.
Indos (Def.)	b.	\$ 127.00.
Malabona. a. & sa.	\$	37.50.
Kailans.	n.	30.
Langkats.	n. T	26.50.
H.K. Wharves.	b.	\$ 85.50.
K'loon Docks. s. & sa.	\$	130.00.
Shai Docks.	sa. T	74.00.
Ewos.	n. T	150.00.
Shai Cottons.	b. T	100.00.
Dairy Farms.	b.	\$ 40.50.
Green Islands.	sa.	\$ 9.75.
Trans. (L.L.)	b.	\$ 7.55.
Laundries.	n.	\$ 3.75.
Watsons.	b.	\$ 6.75.

THE COLONY'S
FINANCES.

The financial statement for the month of June, issued by the Hongkong Treasury, is as follows:—

Balance of Assets	
and Liabilities	
on 31st May,	
1916.	\$ 361,163.51
Revenue from 1st	
to 30th June,	
1916.	1,048,171.64

Expenditure from	
1st to 30th June,	
1916.	865,039.79

Balance.....\$ 544,295.36

HONGKONG TRADE.

A Fortnight's Activities
Reviewed.

The following extracts from the Fortnightly Price Current and Market Report issued by the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce:—

Cotton Piece Goods and Fancy Cotton Goods.—During the interval cotton has touched the sensational price of 10d but has since declined to 9.68d. One or two small transactions in white shirtings and 8½lb. greys are reported. There is a fairly steady enquiry for certain classes of fancy goods but it is difficult to connect business owing to the very high rates demanded by dyers and manufacturers at home.

Cotton yarn.—The demand has been small at an advance of \$3 to \$4 per bale. Owing to the high prices and the political conditions the dealers are extremely cautious. Quotations are:—No. 10s at \$99/119. No. 12s at \$107/118. No. 16s at \$118/140. No. 20s at \$120/152. Arrivals 19,000 bales. Sales 4,000 bales. Shipments 1,000 bales. Unsold stock 42,000 bales. Bargains 25,000 bales.

Woolens.—Market continues placid.

Metals.—Business extremely dull. There are reported sales of tinplates at from \$14.00 to 14.50 per box. Other lines are neglected, and with very little enquiry.

Sugar.—Market quiet generally but a fair business was done in browns.

Flour Market Report.—American Market: Quiet and steady. Notice has been received of freight advances for new crop. Local Market: Still very little being done. Imports are very low and clearances purely nominal. Quotations: American Patent, \$4.00; American Outoff, \$3.40; American—Straight, \$3.35; Shanghai Flour, 3.06-3.05.

Canton Silk.—Messrs Herbert Dent and Co.'s circular dated August 28th states:—Stock:—1,000 bales. Market: Silk—Settlements for France have been large, as settlements run in these times. With scarcely anything doing for America. Prices show an advance of \$30 to \$40 per picul. Exchange has kept steady throughout the fortnight. Silk is beginning to filter down slowly from the country and the prospects ahead are brighter as regards the settlement of local difference. West.—Has advanced in sympathy with the flatware.

KILLED IN ACTION.

P. C. Painting Among the
Casualties.

News has been received at the Police Station by friends of Police Constable E. G. Painting, who, it will be remembered, left with others in 1914 to go home to join the colours, that he has been killed in action. It is also rumoured that P. O. Carpenter was wounded. P. O. Painting was a very popular man and had been in the Hongkong Police Force for about two years, during which time he had made a host of friends. The news of his death has caused widespread regret for he was a favourite with all who knew him.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Benjamin and Potts advise us that the Langkat output is as follows:—

Sept.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Tons
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	118
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	105
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	118
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	111
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	103
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	112
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	101
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	110
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	102

Total to 9th inst. 871

Daily average 98.77

THE "SCAMPS."

A fairly well attended house enjoyed a really splendid programme put on by the "Scamps" at the Theatre Royal last evening, and the high reputation this band of performers have gained for themselves in this tour was further enhanced. In both the individual and concerted items the talent displayed was of the highest, and a continuous stream of merriment was maintained. Those present were not slow to demonstrate the pleasure derived from the efforts of the company, and encores were frequently demanded. In their concluding number, "A Ragtime Drama," arranged by Mr. Wolesey Charles, the company were seen at their best, and one felt sorry that the performance was over so soon.

This evening, a special programme is being given, and it is to be hoped that the patronage will be more liberal than has been the rule during the week. The company goes to Canton tomorrow and will reappear at the Theatre Royal on Wednesday and Thursday next.

MONGOLIAN BANDITS.

Japanese Medical Relief Offered.

A body of Mongolian bandits has occupied the town of Kuobhation. A Changchun dispatch to the Mainichi says that they have placed neighbouring villages practically under martial law and are making elaborate preparation for a big move against the Government troops who are on the way thither to bring the bandits into subjugation. It is therefore expected that serious encounters will happen in a few days.

On the 18th ult. the Changchun branch of the Japan Red Cross Society established an office in Kuobhation for the treatment of cases that may result from the expected encounter between the Government troops and the Mongolian bandits. It is added that a group of Japanese medical men and nurses is also proceeding from Mukden to Kuobhation.

Hongkong and Plague.

We are informed by the Hon. the Colonial Secretary that Hongkong has been declared free from plague by the Netherlands India Government.

GERMAN INEFFICIENCY.

American Journal's Straight Talk.

No nation can long be called efficient which fails to advance the general life of humanity says the *New York Outlook*. As the war drags on, with its ever-increasing waste of ruin and irreparable loss, Germany is fast losing her "place in the sun," and stands as the "horrible example" of utter failure along the avenues of real world service. That she is powerful none can deny; but that her strength is of the eternal type is daily becoming more doubtful. In a sense she has been efficient, but for fundamentally wrong purposes; and, unless the unexpected happens, she is bound to undermine her own foundations and find herself less respected and both morally and physically weaker than before the conquest of Alsace-Lorraine.

The war has progressed sufficiently far for one to turn the light of truth on German efficiency in the actual field of battle. Where is her boasted superiority? Most people think she has done surprisingly well as a fighting unit. The facts warrant an entirely different conclusion. Boasting of a marvellous secret service, and apparently prepared for a world war, she can never again be called efficient in the face of her gross underestimation of brave little Belgium. Apparently expecting a triumphal march through Belgium and a speedy attack in force, at the most vulnerable spot in France, this great "machine" was held up a whole month by the despised Belgians, giving France and her allies an opportunity to marshal their strength and prepare for the conflict. Had Germany foreseen the immense strength of the Belgian national spirit, it is almost certain that she would not have struck when she did. Surely such shortsightedness can never be called "efficiency"!

What was Germany doing when she failed to understand the tremendous moral and physical resources of the French nation? Living near neighbour to France for centuries, besides having innumerable spies throughout her enemy's territory, Germany apparently only counted fortifications and noes. Her philosophy was a wild confidence in steel and liquid fire, and she clearly disparaged the greatest military asset of the world—the morale of any people. No doubt German military leaders expected a short, sharp conflict, and then a victorious peace. Behind her siege guns she fired shot and shell into the invisible, indefeatable, and indestructible soul of France, and wondered that the war lasted so long! She had left this major war fact out of her calculations, and then attempted the conquest of soul with Krupp guns and poisonous gas!

Think of Germany's blindness with regard to England. Great Britain had been the butt of German jokes for forty years. According to Prussia, she was slow and notoriously lacking in dash and enterprise. But, slowly awaking out of her lethargy, she now holds with bulldog tenacity one hundred and fifty miles of French trenches, and is growing stronger every day. Her colonies, contrary to the German calculation, are absolutely loyal to her, and though revolt was actually allowed to break out in Ireland, the Nationalists, to the chagrin of Germany, with no uncertain sound have stood firmly and fought bravely against Britain's foe. Germany failed to understand, the temper of England. The two countries are entirely different in spirit, and Prussia apparently looked only on the materialistic side of Britain's defenses, and failed to estimate the wonderful loyalty which prevails throughout the British Empire. Unaccustomed to free speech at home, Germany could not comprehend how a liberty-loving people could freely criticize their Government and by strikes and labour disputes jeopardize the national life, and yet remain perfectly loyal and enthusiastically British. What can be said of the diplomacy which at the beginning of the war could suggest that

England might easily stand aside while Germany settled her account with France and Russia? There are few blunders the world over so colossal as the failure of the Teutonic Powers to estimate the strength of English patriotism and love of fair play which lay ready to be called to arms as soon as any foe would seek to strike a blow against democracy or the right of a people, though small, to govern themselves.

Germany thought she understood India. She found that country seething with revolt. All the world had been made to believe that there was unrest there. Britain has never been able or anxious to curb criticism, and in Hyde Park, near to the doors of Buckingham Palace, every kind of religious and political heresy is permitted freely to open its mouth. The unrest in India had in like manner been allowed to find voice, and Germany undoubtedly thought that through her secret agencies she could ferment enough trouble in India to keep England busy should war be declared. Here again her viewpoint was faulty—she saw the facts in wrong juxtaposition. Unrest and criticism did not mean all that Germany thought they meant. She noted the form caused by the breakers of free speech, and failed absolutely to understand the strong foundations upon which British institutions and Indian loyalty rest. A state of mind incapable of comprehending the spirit of the British colonies ought not to be called efficient. A philosophy which undervalues the war strength stored up in loyalty and honor have no military value is proved false by the test of facts, and forever discredits the German point of view.

Possibly the greatest blunder Germany has made in the actual conduct of the war has been her alliance with Turkey. She gained strength in numbers when she admitted the Turkish Empire into partnership. Such an alliance strengthened the German war plan, brought much needed food into Germany, and prolonged the war indefinitely. But can Germany ever recover from the stain of the Armenian atrocities? The good will of the world was of more value than a dozen Turkish Empires. If Germany expected the call to the Holy War to succeed, what a terrible apostasy for a Christian nation! and what a delusion! If, on the other hand, she thought the call to the Holy War would fail, then she deliberately played with the most dangerous fire the world has ever known. No one knew what might have been the result, and for the sake of victory Germany was willing to take the risk of touching the Mohammedan barrel of Gunpowder with the fuse of a Holy War. Whatever was expected to happen, the fact remains that Mohammedanism is fighting Mohammedanism, a thing not thought possible in the scheme of German efficiency.

As a fighting machine the German army has not lived up to its reputation. What would have happened if the Allies had been prepared for war? Outnumbered as they were lacking of ammunition, short of big guns, and with only green reserves to take the field, what a wonderful showing they made and are still making! The men of fifty years ago in this Nation remember how long it took the North to raise a fighting army and discover winning generals. Think, then, of the superb showing of the Allies in defending themselves from an enemy that was armed to the teeth! Germany expected to win the war a year ago. The idea was magnificent, but it failed. In spite of its preparedness, the much-boasted German army is really being held at bay by nations who at the beginning of the conflict were not prepared for war. If an amateur boxer can obtain an even draw against a much-heralded champion, who at the ring-side would call the encounter a victory for efficiency?

What has Germany accomplished by her policy of "frightfulness"? Undoubtedly she has gained many miles of trenches by the use of poisonous gas. With-out question liquid fire has accomplished like results. Perhaps the burning of Louvain was

CANTON ENTERPRISES.

Some Interesting Developments.

The Canton Customs report for 1915 contains the following:—

The Canton Electric Supply Company has made remarkable progress during the year; the monthly receipts are reported to amount to \$60,000, and new customers are continually presenting themselves. This increase of business called for additional plant; but this was rendered a practical impossibility by scarcity of freight space and the rising price of electrical material, all of which is manufactured outside of China. This inability to extend the works naturally limited the increase in earnings.

The Canton Cement Works produced about 145,000 casks of cement during the year, of which several thousand casks were exported to foreign countries and the remainder was divided between Hongkong and local demands. The turnout in 1915 is said to have increased 10 per cent. over that of the previous year. Recently one and a half working hours have been added to the daily schedule. Since June the cement works have manufactured a new species of decorated tile, of which more than 3,000 pieces are made per month.

The Canton Brick Factory has enjoyed a profitable year consequent upon the collapse of numerous houses and shops during the flood in July; and demand has always been largely in excess of supply. The price has consequently been forced up from \$85 per 10,000 to \$165 per 10,000.

The Canton Paper Factory has done a fairly good business during the year; but besides supplying the government departments, it sells only a small stock for local consumption. Owing to the limited capacity of the plant, the factory has been unable to make any striking progress.

The Canton Waterworks has made further progress during the year. To the list of water consumers, 1,399 houses have been added, and 36 main and 9,678 minor pipes have been laid during the year. The output of water is 537,800 gallons per day, and this quantity is considered sufficient to meet the public demand. No extension was made for supplying water to outlying places, except to barracks in the eastern suburb. After defraying all expenses, a net dividend of 8 per cent. was declared for 1915. It is probably worthy of mention that the Canton government, in consequence of the impoverished condition of the treasury, sold all its shares to merchants in October, and that in consequence the company is now entirely under a commercial management.

A lesson the world will never forget. Much destruction has resulted from the use of Zeppelins, an occasional chance shot having destroyed a soldier's life, wrecked a railway, or hit a munition factory. But from a military point of view the results cannot be said to justify the means. The Lusitania was a splendid prize, and the destruction of much ammunition had a value. But will not the cry of horror which escaped the lips of the civilized world forever offset every advantage gained by such a frightful policy? Of course, if might is right, then the more terrible the might, the more glorious the right. But on the grounds of efficiency alone such a policy is calculated to kill the goose that lays the golden egg. The world has progressed too far for such a policy to succeed.

Germany has sought for world leadership and has sadly failed at the very door of success. Had her leadership been for goodwill and international co-operation, she could have played her part, and played it well. But she asked for the throne of Hannibal and Caesar; and in her blundering inefficiency she did not realize that those thrones are reserved for the dead. She has borne and trained her children, not for life, but for death on the fields of battle. For generations her people will be loaded with huge war debts, and because of her militarism all the world will have to carry a share of the staggering load.

THE ITALIAN ARMY.

Brotherhood of Officers and Men.

The following is from an article by Mr. Sidney Low, the special representative of the British press with the Italian army:—

The economy with which the Italian campaign is being conducted is not attained at the expense of efficiency, so far as one can judge. The soldier is very well looked after. The quality of the food is excellent. A few days ago I went out to look at one of the heavy-gun positions behind the trenches. It was near a small hill village in which the battery commander and his staff had their quarters. Our inspection finished, the colonel invited us to lunch with himself and his officers at their mess, which was in the little village school-house. We had a most satisfying repast—soup, meat, macaroni, fruit, coffee, everything of the best.

I was the more surprised at this when I was informed that it was mainly composed of the army rations. The meat, coffee, and bread—admirable bread it was of unleached wheaten flour—were the same as supplied to the soldiers. They could have much the same meal themselves every day if they chose. "Not quite so well cooked," I suggested. "Quite as well," said the colonel; "perhaps better, our fellows are capital cooks and rather particular in their tastes. They will go hunting about among the cottage gardens for the herbs which give the right flavouring to their soups."

It is an intelligent army in all its sections, the army of a people which has some claim to call itself the most intellectual as well as the most artistic in Europe. The artistic quality comes out everywhere and in unexpected places. In an officer's mess I visited in one of the new barracks behind the lines I found the bare timber walls and ceilings covered with pictures, little "bits" from the camps and trenches, and clever caricatures of the enemy and of Italy's special butt, the old Austrian Emperor.

The men's own sleeping-rooms are sometimes similarly ornamented, and even the outside of the huts will be decorated with conventional designs and arabesques or patriotic inscriptions. There is always somebody in an Italian battalion who can paint, and generally somebody who can write poetry. If Kipling were an Italian writer his verses would be recited round every camp fire, as D'Annunzio's are. In the Leonzo region is an unusually commodious observation post burrowed out of the earth. It is discussed now, but at the time of the great advance eastward it was the office and directing station of an army commander, so that its rooms were walled and floored and furnished with hinged doors. These things one has seen elsewhere, but not the lines from patriotic poets painted in letters embellished with scrolls and flourishes all round the flank walls.

The officers take much interest in these pursuits of their men. The service discipline is strict and military offences are severely punished. But the social line between the commissioned and non-commissioned ranks is not drawn so rigidly as in some other armies. There is a good deal of the camaraderie between officers and men which prevails in the French army; and though the formalities are duly observed the private finds it possible to talk to a lieutenant in a natural tone, and the captain does not behave to a corporal as if he belonged to a different variety of the human species. It is easier to do that in an army where even in peace-time it may happen that the corporal is the son of a duke or a millionaire and the captain a lawyer in a small way or a bank manager in a provincial town.

In Possession of Opium.

A Chinese was charged, at the Police Court this morning, with being in possession of opium. Inspector Gordon said the man was seen coming from the direction of the S.S. Nankin, which had just come from Calcutta, and when he was searched the opium was found in his possession, tied round his waist. A fine of \$40 was imposed.

CHINA'S MILITARY
BURDEN.The Army and What to do
about it.

Peking, Aug. 28.—One of China's biggest troubles is what for convenience sake may be called the Army. The Chinese Army is itself a constant danger to the peace of the country, while it constitutes no protection against external threat or internal disorder. It is useless against modern armies, and could not even against the half-naked nomads of Tibet and Mongolia. Three divisions of it vainly endeavoured for months to bring to book White Wolf's robber band. Szechuan is now largely in the hands of brigands. So is Shensi. So is Inner Mongolia. Brigandage at all times in China, and in many of the provinces, is a regular profession, complementary to the military profession. Indeed the two professions might almost be said to be interchangeable, and it is often difficult to know when a soldier is a soldier and not a brigand.

There are said to be 1,100,000 men under arms at present in China. That seems a big figure, but probably it is not so very wide of the mark if account is taken of the regular army, the various provincial organizations and the anti-monarchist troops recently embodied. Whatever their number, these hordes of soldiers are eating the fat of the people, and one of the questions urgently requiring settlement is how to reduce their number.

The Government is considering the matter, and a scheme has been drawn up containing proposals involving reorganization, first, of the troops in the seceding provinces, and next of those in the non-seceding provinces. But that does not advance the situation much, for the crux of the question is financial. It is understood that the troops in the seceding provinces have not been paid since they took the anti-monarchist side. Many newly embodied troops are in the same position. Moreover, they were fed and equipped largely on borrowed money, which must be repaid.

Demands for all these purposes are pouring in upon the Central Government, and to satisfy them fabulous sums are required. Estimates of the amount needed vary between \$10,000,000 and \$30,000,000, but whatever the real figure may be it is totally beyond the capacity of the Government to supply. As the first step towards reorganization is disbandment, and disbandment cannot be effected without payment of arrears and the giving of bounties, it is obvious that all talk of military reorganization is premature, and must remain premature until a large loan has been negotiated.—N. C. Daily News.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. O. Jenkins, D.S.P., (Reserve) state:—

Parades Central Station.

Tuesday, Sept. 12th, and Thursday, Sept. 14th.—Whole of No. 4 Company under Chief Inspector Mason, the Sergeant Major and the O. S. M. for at 5.45 p.m.

The following P. Co. of No. 2 Platoon will parade under O. S. Major Khawas Khan at Central Station at 5.45 p.m. on Monday and Thursday, in each week until further orders, in uniform with rifles:—Kasim Mohamed, B. A. Hyder, Fais Mohamed, Noris, Mahmood and F. Ali.

Band and Orchestra.

Band Practice—Tuesday, Sept. 12th and Friday, Sept. 15th. Orchestra Practice—Monday, Sept. 11th.

Ambulance Platoon.

All ranks will attend in plain clothes for stretcher drill at Central Station on Wednesday, and Friday, Sept. 13th and 15th, at 6.30 p.m.

BRITAIN BEGINS.

THE PASSING OF THE INITIATIVE.

A Studied Analysis of the War Situation.

The following most interesting article on the war outlook is contributed by Mr. Frank H. Simonds to the *American Review of Reviews*:

I. The Great Change.

The last days of the second year of the world conflict saw a momentous change. For the first time the initiative on all fronts passed to the enemies of the Central Powers. In the East, the West, and the South, German and Austrian troops stood on the defensive, outnumbered and sensibly recoiling under ferocious assaults of Russian, Italian, British, and French troops. Even in the Balkans formidable Allied bombardments seemed to forecast an attack upon Bulgaria and Salonica. Nowhere save about Verdun, now without importance, did the Germans take the lead and here the results were immaterial, as they were inconceivable.

Not less significant was the fact that at last the great British army showed itself ready for the operation which had long been expected of it and twice, at Neuve Chapelle and Loos, demanded of it in vain. These lines are written too soon after the opening of the British attack to warrant any estimate of the fighting quality the new armies have displayed, but after nearly three weeks they are still going forward and the blunders of Loos and Neuve Chapelle have not been repeated.

Looking backward we see now the whole great war drama unfolded in three acts. The German effort to dispose of France which ended in the failure at the Marne and the stalemate in Flanders; the German effort to dispose of Russia, which terminated in the Pinsk Marées and terminated in failure; the German effort to exhaust France, morally as well as physically, which came to naught in April, when the French were able to repulse the most desperate of the German assaults upon the Meuse lines and thereafter to hold them to a struggle without importance or issue.

Three times Germany, surrounded by enemies richer in men, in money, in all material resources, and having absolute control of the sea, strove to break the circle of fire about her and dispose of one of her foes, as Napoleon disposed of Austria at Austerlitz, Prussia at Jena, and Russia at Friedland in the first and fortunate phase of his great career as Emperor. Three times she failed. Under her blows France and Russia staggered, but did not fall. Meantime there was left to Britain the time to make her new armies, to arm her millions and put them on the firing-line. They are now there.

Almost two years ago there was just such a chance for the Allies to seize the initiative as they have now taken. Defeated at the Marne, while her Austrian ally was routed at the San and the Bug, Germany seemed in a desperate posture. But only France of all the Allies had been even measurably ready, there were lacking to the British all troops save the few survivors of the first army, worn to tatters by Mons, Cambrai, the Aisne, and Ypres. France, having borne the brunt of the terrible first attack, was in no position to strike.

So the moment passed and Germany going east won her great campaign of last summer—won it on the battlefield, but lost the object, failed to dispose of Russia. Free again, Germany turned, first south to rescue Turkey and then west to deal with France. With Britain still unready France fought another Marne at the Meuse and held again. From February to July her gallant polus clung to the hills of the Meuse above Verdun and beat off the most formidable and sustained attack this war has seen, and no other war suggests a parallel.

It was always certain that Germany and Austria would ultimately have to stand on the defensive unless they disposed of at least one of all their foes before Britain was ready. It was always certain that they would ultimately lose the initiative unless, while they possessed it, they turned it into a decisive victory over Russia or France. And their failure has been absolute, because all their foes are now on foot, determined and powerful. The last chance to win the war in the field ended for the Central Powers with the failure before Verdun.

It was the recognition of this fact that prompted the German proposals for peace two months ago. It was the realization of this fact that dictated the rejection of the proposals by the Allies. We are now entering, a new phase of the war—the fourth act as I reckon it, counting the Marne, the Russian campaign, and the Verdun operations as the other three. Germany has failed to conquer her foes; they are now sufficiently strong in men and munitions to undertake the conquest of Germany. For two years German preparation and efficiency have overbalanced numbers, wealth, and sea-power, but there is no longer any advantage of preparation with her—rather it is with her foes.

II. What the Allies Expect.

The Allies expect that the Germans and Austrians will no longer be able to replace casualties as the British, the Russians, and the Italians patiently can. Russia's man supply is inexhaustible; she has already proved this. Britain is only beginning to draw heavily on hers. Italy has made no draft to speak of. But France, like Germany and Austria, is approaching, if she has not reached, that point where she can no longer send fresh men to the front to replace losses and each casualty therefore diminishes the total of men in the line.

The Allies believe that the Germans and Austrians are holding lines far too extended for their numbers. Lee did this at Richmond and lost his army. Napoleon did this in the Eastern German campaign and suffered defeat, which turned out to be fatal. The Allies believe that by steady and concerted attacks upon all fronts they will presently wear the Germans and Austrians down to the point where they must shorten their lines or court disaster. But to shorten the lines is to confess defeat. To evacuate France or Poland is to lose the war absolutely, because these are the prizes Germany holds against her lost colonies and ocean commerce.

The Germans assert that they can hold their present lines indefinitely, that they can impose losses so great that the Allies will not be willing to pay the price. This argument of the South, proclaimed in the last newspaper printed in Richmond, which fell from the press into the hands of the victorious Northern troops that entered the town. The parallel may be wholly inexact; conceivably the Germans can hold. But this is the precise question that is now raised. This is the new issue.

No one in France, Russia, or Britain expects to reach the Rhine or the Oder this year. It is doubtful if there is any general hope in Allied capitals that Belgium can be liberated before snow flies. The Russians do not expect to approach Oracov or Posen, probably not to reclaim Warsaw or Lodz, before the year-end.

The utmost that the Allies hope is that France may be freed of German troops between the Meuse and the sea, that the German hold upon Belgium may be shaken, that Austria may have to surrender more of Galicia. So much for map hopes, but, what is more vital, the Allies hope and

believe that the concentrated and continuing attack on all fronts will begin to wear down German power of resistance, tax German man-power beyond its limits and establish clearly the ultimate outcome of the struggle if it is prolonged to its natural end.

We are at the beginning of four months of fighting, more bloody, more terrible than this has yet seen. At its close the Allies believe that Germany will know herself beaten and knowing herself beaten be ready to discuss peace on the basis that peace can be had. The four months will cost Germany far more than a million casualties, they will cost Austria not less than half as many. Britain and Russia have the men to pay this price, while France and Italy will make material contribution. But the real test must be in the casualty lists, in the capacity to bear them on the two sides of the battle-front. The war of exhaustion has at last reached the decisive point. And it is to the war of exhaustion rather than to the war of position that we must turn to find an answer to the riddle of the world war. Can Germany pay the price and hold? This is the whole question now.

III. The Battle of the Somme.

In this article I propose to discuss the Somme battle, the first step in the Allied offensive, in far greater detail than I have discussed other operations because I desire my readers to have a little glimpse of the future as well as the past of the movement now on foot.

Let us begin by clearing the ground. The Allied offensive will end in one of three things: (1) It will shortly be checked. If it is checked, then it is of no real value; it is to be compared with the German attack on Ypres in 1915 or on Verdun this year, with the Allied offensives in Champagne or Artois. (2) It will result in a sudden break in the German lines, wholly changing the face of the Western war. (3) It will continue as a long, steady pounding, with slow but sure gains by the Allies, following in some fashion the analogy of Grant's advance from the Rapidan to the James, which failed of any decisive success, but did result in material gains of ground and ultimately exhausted the manpower of his foe.

Now if the movement is soon checked, there is no use to discuss it. The chances of a sudden break are small; it may come, there is always the possibility, but it is too remote to warrant speculation here.

There remains the third possibility. The Allies may slowly but steadily push the Germans back over considerable ground. This is what I personally look for. The question of success or failure will be decided on the price the Allies pay for their progress and their capacity to continue to pay the price. These things are problematical but at all events we can now examine the ground upon which they have chosen to attack. We can examine the progress that has so far been made. We can see clearly enough what the Allies are aiming at, both in their immediate front and behind this. We can forecast what will happen if they are able to carry out their plans as they have laid them.

First of all, why did the French and British select the Somme Valley as the point of attack? It is not possible to answer this question wholly. We do not know whether they discovered some weakness there, or at the least decided this was the weakest point in the German line. Perhaps it was because at this point the French and British lines join, and this permitted a co-operation between Foch and Haig.

Now as to the point of attack: Look at the map and you will see that near the Somme River two wide circles in the battle-front meet. One wide circle, or semi-circle, comes all the way round from Champagne, from Berry-au-Bac, near Rheims. The other is a far smaller circle, enclosing Bapaume and meeting the northern part of the line at Arras.

In military phrase these two semi-circles are salients, that is, bulges, extending into the Allied line and held by the Germans.

If the French and British were able to penetrate the German line, just where the two semi-

circles or salients meet, which is at the Somme River, as they advanced they would be far in the rear of the German troops at the extreme points of the salients, that is, west of Bapaume in the Ancre Valley, in the northern salient, and in Roye, Chaulnes, Noyon, and before Soissons in the southern. If the Allied advance continued the Germans in these extreme points would presently have to retreat to avoid being cut off by the troops advancing across their rear and lines of communication. This would happen very soon in the case of the Bapaume salient because it is very small; it would not happen for a very long time in the case of the Noyon salient, because it is very large and the Allies would have to cut deeply in order to menace the Germans.

If the Germans were compelled to abandon the Bapaume salient they would have to retire from their first and second and possibly their third line trenches over a front from Arras to the Somme, rather more than thirty miles. If they were compelled to leave their Noyon salient, they would have to give up at least fifty or sixty miles of front and a very considerable area beside, including their territory nearest to Paris.

Now look at the map again and you will see that the whole German position in France is in itself a salient, a huge salient, coming west from the Meuse and bending north at the Oise near Noyon. Hence if the British and French were able to make a very deep cut into the German lines, advancing as they are from west to east, the Germans would presently have to leave all Northern France south of the Meuse and the Belgian frontier, to avoid being cut off by this attack, which would move through their west front and across their rear.

IV. What has Happened.

Having thus roughly sketched what might happen, let us examine what actually did happen and then use the material thus acquired to explain the future.

On or about July 1 the French and British troops on either bank of the Somme, facing east and holding the front before the little town of Albert, suddenly attacked the German lines. The attack was preceded by many days of terrible bombardment along the whole front, the orthodox prelude to an attack in trench war.

The attack was launched upon a front of sixteen miles, about twice as broad as the first German attacking front at Verdun and two miles shorter than the French attacking front in Champagne. The front was pretty evenly divided between the French and the British.

In the first phase the French were far more successful than the British. In less than a week they had got forward four miles and they soon expanded this to six. They approached the town of Peronne, captured the suburb of Biaches and Hill No. 97, which commands Peronne and the valley of the Somme between the French and the town. On the north bank of the Somme they reached Hardecourt, four miles from their starting place, and came to the edge of Oiry, which is perhaps five. It is hinted that the Germans did not expect any attack from the French and were taken by surprise. This may explain the larger French success; it may have been due to better organization, but at all events the French did their work first and did it effectively. They were done by July 10, and were then looking down on Peronne, which they had lost on October 1, 1914.

The British did not move as rapidly. They were checked after their first drive and it was not until July 15 that they reported the taking of Longueval, which brought their line as far east as the French position of Hardecourt, due south of Longueval. But in the meantime the British had begun to strike north as well as east and take a series of little towns due north of their line of communications. In other words, the French having driven a wedge into the German lines, the British at once took advantage of this wedge and began to widen it by striking north at the same time as they struck east.

At the time these lines are written, July 19, the situation is

about this: Together the French and British have driven a wedge into the German lines. At its base, which rests on the old front, this wedge is sixteen miles wide. Four miles east, between Estrees and Longueval, it is ten miles wide.

At its point, just opposite Peronne, it is rather less than two miles wide. This represents the greatest advance the Allies have made since the trench war began and the French have covered about the same distance before Peronne in ten days that the Germans covered before Verdun in considerably more than a hundred. At Longueval and Biaches-le-Petit the British are inside the German second line for the first time in trench warfare. Together the French and British have taken upwards of 23,000 prisoners and many guns. This is a smaller bag than the Champagne-Artois attack netted and considerably smaller than the Verdun bag of the Germans.

Now the effect of driving in this wedge has been this: The British at Longueval are at least ten miles further east than the Germans in the extreme point of the Bapaume salient. They are endeavouring to advance, not east but north, that is, toward Bapaume, not Peronne, and the effect of their advance is threatening the lines of communication of the Germans northeast of them. If they can get to Bapaume, which is rather more than five miles due north of Longueval, then the Germans will have to come out of the whole salient and make a new line running between Peronne and the outskirts of Arras, which they hold.

On their side the French are now endeavouring to strike south, not east. They are several miles further east than the Germans in Chaulnes and Roye and they are striking at the communications of these troops. They are fighting to get possession of several little villages, Barleux and Bery-en-Santerre among them. They are not attempting to get Peronne, which is on the other side of the Somme from them, surrounded by marshes and dominated by hills to north and east.

If the French are able to get south a mile or two on their side of the salient the Germans will have to leave Chaulnes and probably Roye, this will mean giving over a good many miles of French territory and may even involve quitting Noyon. But they can stand behind the Somme from Peronne to Ham and then across the hills to the Oise at Channy. They will not be threatened with envelopment, that is, they can escape unless they hang on beyond all reason and this is utterly unlikely. The most that is in immediate prospect for the Allies, if they can keep on, is to shorten their own lines by turning the Germans out of Bapaume, Roye, Chaulnes, and Noyon and recover some hundreds of miles of French soil.

V. What may Happen.

Let us now assume for the moment that the French presently succeed in pushing south, the British north, for the few miles that will compel the Germans to go back behind Bapaume and behind the Somme from Peronne to Ham. The German line will then run pretty straight south from Arras through Peronne and Ham to the Oise, either at Noyon, as now, or at Channy, a few miles to the northeast. What then?

If the Germans have constructed a reserve line somewhere along this position, the Allies will have to begin all over again. They will have to begin as they began before. They will be in the same position as the Germans after they had broken the first line of the French at Verdun and advanced to the second. We shall have another bombardment and all the familiar details of trench warfare. But if the Germans have no reserve line, then the situation will be very different, then we shall have a war in the open again over fifty or sixty miles of front, between the German trenches at Arras and the Oise River. Then the Allies, by driving in a wedge will have turned the Germans out of a very wide section of their trenches and compelled them to fight in the open, where the superior numbers of the Allies will tell very heavily against them.

When the Germans broke the first French line at Verdun, the French had prepared no second

line. They had, of course, the old forts and they had relied on them. The most expensive thing to the French in the whole Verdun operation was restoring their line, that is, building a new line behind the one that had been broken. It was expensive because the Germans had to be held back while it was being done. As it was, Douaumont was lost and the situation was critical for some days. Not impossibly the German resistance and counter-attacking now is covering the preparation of a reserve line, but this is mere conjecture.

At all events we see clearly that the French and British advance has got to a point where it is a grave threat to German positions to the north and south at Bapaume, Roye, and Chaulnes. We see that the French have been rather sharply checked and that the British are still advancing. In point of fact, the latest German bulletins claim slight success for a German counter-attack in Biaches. We see that if they get a little further north the Bapaume salient will go and if the French get a little south Chaulnes and Roye will have to go.

Looking now to the large field, what may happen if the British are able to push on—and it is to the British that we must look for the burden of the achievement, for the French did their share at Verdun: Some twenty miles almost due east of Bapaume is the town of Cambrai, which gave its name to Smith-Dorrien's battle on the most critical day of the Great Retreat, although the action was fought some miles to the east. Cambrai is the junction point of two railroads of utmost importance to the Germans, the main line of communication of the Germans between Lille and the Oise. If the British could lay hands upon Cambrai, then it would be fairly certain that the Germans would have to come out of all their line from Soissons to Arras and their position in Lille would be gravely threatened. In addition Cambrai is the centre of a number of national highways, even more important to the Germans than the railroads.

It is fair to conclude, then, that the ultimate British objective is Cambrai. They will be twenty miles distant from it if they get Bapaume. They are twenty-five as it stands, but this is from the south. From the northwest they are only twenty miles away now in Arras. From both Arras and Albert, which they hold, national highways converge upon Cambrai and we may look to see an effort to reach the town both ways.

Less than twenty miles from the French position before Peronne is the considerable city of St. Quentin. This is also an important railroad and highway centre and if the French could get into it, all the German positions to the south would go and the Germans would have to come back close to the Belgian frontier, giving up Leon and La Fere and probably retiring from the Champagne Plain north of the Aisne.

We may then take Cambrai and St. Quentin as the probable objectives of the Allied offensive, insofar as it is aimed at objectives. Its main purpose is to strive for the exhaustion of the German reserves. If the French and British can cover the twenty miles that lie between them and either of these two objectives the Germans will have to quit much of France. If the British get Cambrai, they may have to evacuate all France now held by them between the Argonne and Lille. As it stands the Allies, to use Asquith's words, are only "just beginning," but they have made a beginning which marks a new phase in the war.

Perhaps I should add, for the sake of clarity, that the foregoing is not a prophecy. So many times I have been criticized for forecasting something, when I have merely pointed out that it was the purpose of one side or the other to do the thing described. There is nothing yet to show that the Allies will succeed or fail. The Russians have just carried out an offensive on a grand scale. A far smaller gain of ground by the French or British would mean the retirement of the Germans from France.

But the history of the various offensives shows that usually the great gains are made in the first days. The Germans gained up-

FOOCHOW SHIPPING.

The Report for Last Year.

The Customs report for Foochow for 1915 contains the following:—

The total tonnage entered and cleared at the Maritime Customs during the year 1915 amounted to 998,056 tons. Of the steamer entries, 536,000 tons, 492,000 tons were under ordinary rules and 44,000 under Inland Steam Navigation Rules. The sailing tonnage amounted to 6,045 tons, of which 4,582 tons were Japanese. The sailing craft, although under a foreign flag, are of pure Chinese type, being mostly the property of natives of Formosa, and they are employed between this port and Santos and Formosa. The British flag leads the way in tonnage with entries of 198,000 tons, then follow the Chinese, 182,000 tons, and the Japanese, 140,000 tons. Owing to the war in Europe, the tonnage under the German flag, which stood for 42,000 tons in 1913, was 21,000 tons in 1915.

Under Inland Steam Navigation Rules the entries and clearances together amounted to 88,240 tons, being 76,606 under the Chinese flag and 11,634 under the Japanese flag. These vessels are all small and trade to Shacheng, Hinghwa, Ouanchow etc. To the ports visited was added this year Anhui. Of the ships under ordinary rules, three companies trade here constantly; one, under the Chinese flag to Shanghai, going and coming with irregularity; a second, under the British flag, to Hongkong and the intervening ports, arriving and departing with great regularity, though not on an advertised schedule; a third line, under the Japanese flag, trades to the Formosan ports and then northward to Shanghai, Tientsin, and Peking. During the year now under review a few coasters under the British and Chinese flags came in on their way northward from Swatow and Amoy. The first large ocean-going steamer to call for tea was the P. and O. s.s. *Nellie*, which unfortunately took the ground on going out, and so was delayed. Later some "Blue Funnels" called and others of other lines. One oil-tanker was loaded with tea for America. Being war time, freights ruled high during the year. The quotation for London was 50s. 6d. in January, and 11s. at the end of the year; for Genoa and Trieste, 49s. 6d. in Jan; and 13s. to Genoa, and 15s. to Naples before the year was out. Coastfreights also rose 30 per cent.

wards of four miles before Verdun in as many days; they have not got much more than two miles forward since then, that is, in four months. The French have been sharply checked to the south of Peronne and are not making any effort to advance toward the east; in fact, they are resisting strong counter-attacks in Biaches.

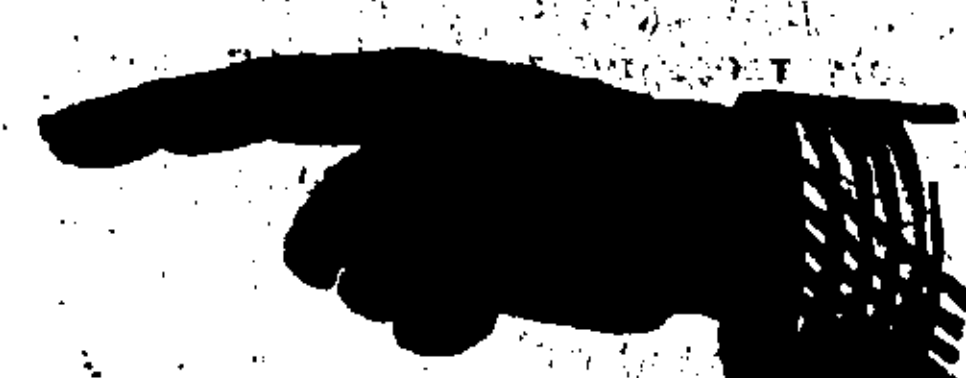
The Germans have had plenty of time to concentrate men since they found out from what quarter the storm was coming. We may see the whole operation checked in a few days. We may see it change to the Verdun type of foot-by-foot advance at terrific cost. This is what the Allies expect. But the objectives are plain. If they are attained, certain things will happen and the thing to do is to watch first, the villages south of Bapaume, such as Martincourt and also the villages, such as Carbecq, Bery-en-Santerre, and Barleux, south of the French line, and then to watch Bapaume, Roye, Chaulnes, and Noyon. Finally Cambrai and St. Quentin may be accepted as the ultimate goals of the two Allies, if they are able to do.

Perhaps the most significant thing in the whole operation is the tone taken about it by Berlin commentators. There is in the German capital not the smallest effort to minimize its possibilities, although the confidence that these possibilities will not be realized is absolute. In point of fact we are at the beginning of a great campaign and the stakes are becoming apparent. That is all that can safely or wisely be said now.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.



DON'T WORRY!

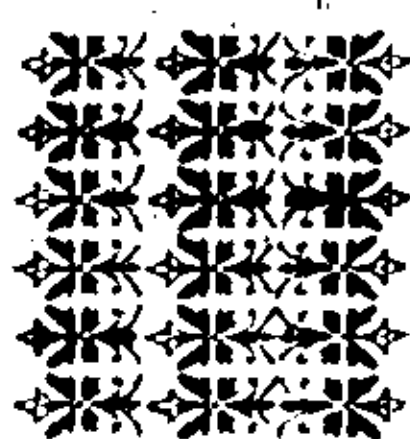


OUR

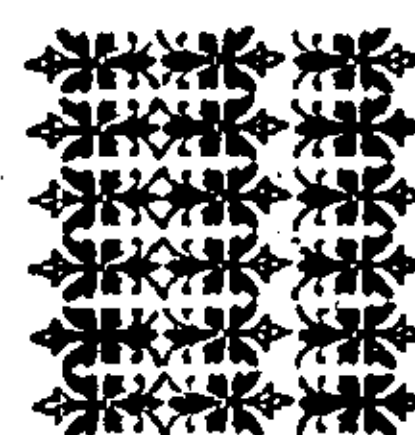
BUTCHERY DEPARTMENT

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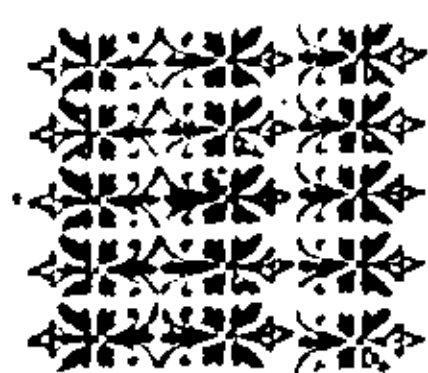
SUPPLY SUITABLE PROVISIONS FOR YOUR TABLE



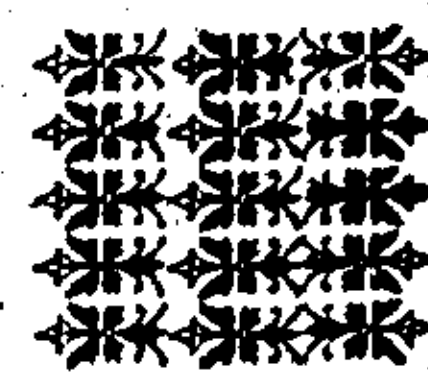
CORNER BEEF.
CORNER PORK.
SAUSAGES ALL KINDS.
PRESSED BEEF
COOKED HAM
PORK PIES &c., &c.,



ALWAYS ON HAND.



RABBITS, HARES, FILLET HADDOCK,
KIPPERS, SMOKED HAM, BACON,
FRESH AND AUSTRALIAN BEEF,
MUTTON AND LAMB.



THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S—SELLERS; SA—SALES; B—BUYERS; N—NOMINAL.

To-day's Closing Prices	STOCK.	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1915. Highest	1915. Lowest	1916. Highest to Date	1916. Lowest to Date	Last Dividend and Date
sa. \$760	Banks.								
	H.K. & Shanghai Banking Corp.	120,000	\$125	all	845 Sept.	785 May	820	725	Int. div. of £2 3/4 at ex 2/11 subject to Income tax for 1/4 year ending 30/6/16 paid 14/8/16.
	Marine Insurances.								
n. \$400	Canton Ins. Office, Ltd.	10,000	\$250	50	427 Sept.	340 Jan.	426	390	Final of £7 a/c 1914. Interim of £18 a/c 1915.
n. t.135	North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	10,000	£15	£5	180 April	145 Jan.	180	155	Interim Div. of 12 1/2 p.c. for a/c 1915
sa. \$920	Union Ins. S'ty of C'ton, Ltd.	12,400	\$250	100	972 Aug.	760 Jan.	\$1005	\$880	Final of £20 and bonus of \$10 making \$60.00 for 1914 and Interim of \$30.00 for 1915
sa. ex 73 \$262	Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	12,000	\$100	60	280 Dec.	200 Jan.	300	240	Final of \$15 mak. \$18 for 1914 & Int. of \$6 for 1915
	Fire Insurances.								
b. \$154	China S. Refining Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	20	163 Aug.	127 April	168	152	\$7 & \$2 bonus 1914
b. \$385	H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$250	50	420 Sept.	385 Jan.	420	367 1/2	\$27 for 1914
	Shipping.								
sa. \$135	Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	all	104 Dec.	28 1/2 Mar.	137	106	\$5.00 Interim a/c 1915/16
sa. \$22 1/2	H'kong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	all	23 May	19 Dec.	24	17 1/2	\$1.00 for year ending 31.12.15
b. \$126 1/2	Indo-China (Combined)	60,000	£5	all	172 Dec.	62 1/2 Jan.	190	171	Int. Div. 3/- on Pref. & 10/- on Def. shares for 1/4 year ending 30/6/16, at exch. 2/11 paid 11/8/16.
b. \$46	Navigation Co., Ltd. Preferred	60,000	£5	all	117 Dec.	80 Jan.	140	110	Final of 5/- (Coupon 25) making in all 7/- for year 1915
s. 109/-	Shell T'port & T'ing Co., Ltd.	3,797,610	£1	all	94 1/2 June	75/- Jan.	110/-	86 1/2	\$1.65 per share and bonus of 45 cents per share for year ending 30/4/16
sa. \$37 1/2	Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	40,000	\$10	all	93 1/2 Oct.	23 July	41	35	
	Refineries.								
b. \$110	China S. Refining Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	all	134 Sept.	80 Jan.	146	100	\$12 for 1915
s. \$38	Malabon S. Refining Co., Ltd.	7,000	\$100	all	46 1/2 Aug.	13 Jan.	44	28	\$5 for 1915
	Mining.								
sa. 30/-	Kailan Mining Admin'tion	1,000,000	£1	all	35/- April	30/- Dec.	36 1/2	26 1/2	Interim Div. of 1/- nett a/c 30.6.16. (Coupon No 7.)
n. \$2.50	Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	£1	all	4.40 Mar.	2.40 Jan.	3.35	1.70	1/2 for 1909
n. 30/-	Tronoh Mines Ltd.	160,000	£1	all	2.50 Dec.	32/6 Mar.	42/6	30/-	1/- interim a/c 1916 paid 31.5.16
n. 34/-	Ural Caspians	796,666	£1	all	43/- April	25/- Jan.	38/9	31/6	1/- interim 1915
b. & sa. \$85 1/2	Docks Wharves, Godowns, &c. H'kong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	82 Oct.	65 April	85 1/2	71	\$3.50 for year 1915
b. & sa. \$130	H.K. & W.D. Co. Ltd.	61,000	\$50	all	90 Oct.	56 Mar.	130 1/2	78 1/2	\$5 dividend for year 1915
n. t. 74	Shai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	55,700	t.100	all	63 1/2 Sept.	49 July	85	59	Tls. 7 1/2 for year ending 30.4.16
n. t. 84 1/2	Shai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	36,000	t.100	all	100 Dec.	10 April	93	81	Tls. 3 for 1915
	Land, Hotels and Buildings.								
n. \$115	H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	all	124 Feb.	102 Dec.	118	107	\$3 for 1/4 year ending 30.6.16 paid 12/8/16
n. \$100	H'kong Land Investment Co.	50,000	\$100	all	114 Jan.	103 Dec.	105 1/2	100	Int. div. of \$3 1/4 for 1/4 year ending 30/6/16, paid 26/7/16.
b. \$6.50	H'phreys Estate & F. Co. Ltd.	40,000	\$10	all	74 Jan.	6 July	7.10	6.40	35 cents for year 1915
n. \$38	K'loon Land & B'ing Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	80	44 Jan.	40 Sept.	38	37 1/2	\$2 1/2 for 1915
n. t. 91 1/2	Shanghai Lands	78,000	£50	all	57 Mar.	107 Dec.	107	90	Int. Div. of 6% for 1/4 year ending 30/6/16 paid 27/7/16.
n. \$88	West Point Building Co., Ltd.	12,500	\$50	all	68 1/2 Mar.	77 Dec.	90	77	Int. div. of \$2 for 1/4 year ending 30/6/16 paid 21/7/16
b. \$99	H'kong Central Estates Cotton Mills	10,000	\$100	all	103 Dec.	99 Jan.	103	97	\$7.00 for year ending 31.12.15
b. t. \$150	Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	20,000	£50	all	180 July	117 Jan.	155	130	Tls. 16 for year ending 31.10.15
b. t. 14.25	Kung Yik	75,000	£10	all	161 July	113 Feb.	151	111	Tls. 1.50 for year ending 30.11.15
sa. t. 65	Laou Kung Mow	8,000	t.100	all	90 1/2 Sept.	72 Jan.	71	63	Tls. 12 for 1913
b. t. 100	Shanghai Cottons	40,000	£50	all	60 May	77 Jan.	100	81	Dividend of Tls. 6 & bonus Tls. 1 1/2 for year ending 30.6.15
b. t. 51	Yangtzeports	175,000	£5	all	61	63 1/2	61	43 1/2	7% a/c Pref. for 14 Months ending Dec. 1915
n. \$8	China Borneo Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$12	all	11 1/2 Apr.	9 1/2 May	10.35	8.00	72 cents for 1915
b. \$4.75	China Light Power Co., Ltd. (Spec. shares)	50,000	\$1	all	3.65 Mar.	4.95 Oct.	4.90	4.30	6% for year ending 28.2.08
b. \$8.90	China Prov't. L. & M. Co. Ltd.	125,000	\$10	all	7 1/2 Jan.	10.15 Oct.	10.10	8.40	70 cts. for 1915
sa. \$41	Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	40,000	7 1/2	6	35 Jan.	29 Dec.	41	29	\$1.25 for year ending 31.7.15
b. & sa. \$9.70	Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	400,000	\$10	all	11.20 Oct.	5.20 Jan.	10.70	8.65	60 cts. for 1915
sa. \$54	Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	45 Oct.	36 1/2 Feb.	54	43	\$2.25 for year 29/2/16
n. \$160	Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.	6,500	\$25	all	190 Dec.	183 Oct.	190	158	Int. Div. of \$2 for 1/4 year ending 30/6/16 paid 22/8/16
sa. \$33	Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	34 Dec.	25 Jan.	41	30	Int. Div. of \$1 for 1/4 year ending 30/6/16, paid 25/8/16
b. \$7.50	Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	325,000	5/-	all	6 Oct.	5 Apr.	7.50	5 1/4	7% p.a. for 1/4 year ending 30/6/16, at exch. 2/11 (c. 167) payable 13.9.16.
b. t. 26 1/2	Langkats	250,000	£10	all	43 1/2 May	35 Mar.	40 1/2	25	Tls. 1 for 1915
b. \$9.60	Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	25,000	\$10	all	10 1/2 Mar.	9.30 June	10.25	9 1/2	70 cts. on fully paid shares and 7 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.16
b. 80 cts.	Do (New)	50,000	\$10	\$1	1.00 Mar.	80 cts. Aug.	85	60 cts.	25 cts. for year ending 31.5.16
b. & sa. \$3 1/2	Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$5	all	4.25 Jan.	3 June	3.80	3 1/2	\$1.00 per share for year ending 31.12.1915
n. \$17.00	Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	27,723	\$10	all	18 Jan.	16 Dec.	17	14	70 cts. for 1915
b. & sa. \$6 1/2	Watson and Co., Ltd.	90,000	\$10	all	7.10 Mar.	6.50 Oct.	7.70	6	50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new year shares for year ending 30.6.14
sa. \$7	William Powell, Limited	21,000	\$7	all	6.90 Aug.	6 Dec.	7 1/2	5 1/2	\$2 for 1915
b. \$29	S. C. Morning Post	6,000	\$25	all	28	28	29	28	

BENJAMIN & POTTS, Share and General Brokers, Princes Building, HONGKONG. Tel. address, Broker, CORRECTED TO NOON, SEPT. 8, 1916. TELEPHONE NO. 1152.

ANY SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS WILL BE FOUND IN "UP TO THE MINUTE SHARE MARKET NEWS." THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Benjamin and Potts, in their share report dated September 8, state:—Our local market, since our last report of 1st September, has ruled on the whole quiet, and prices for speculative stocks have in most cases declined. At the close, however, there is once again a demand setting in for shipping stocks, but holders are not disposed to part with their shares at present quotations.

In the North, the market for cottons has further improved, and a fair business has been done at advancing rates. Rabbers have also strengthened, and sales of Anglo-Javas have been made at Tls. 12 1/2. Langkats have remained steady at Tls. 26 1/2 and Tls. 28 1/2, at which rates more shares could be placed with Shanghai. Shanghai Docks advanced to a buying rate of Tls. 7 1/2, but have since dropped back to Tls. 7 1/4 buyers. The Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., has declared a dividend of Tls. 6.00 per share for the year ending the 30th of June, 1916, allocating Tls. 48,000 to Depreciation, Tls. 50,000 to Repairs and Renewals Account, and carrying forward Tls. 13,000—Total as shares have changed hands since the issue of the figures at Tls. 100 cash, and there are buyers at this rate.

Little or no business has been done in Hongkong and Shanghai Bank shares, which remain very scarce. The price has advanced to \$250, whereas in London, according to our latest advice by wire, there are sellers at \$277.10.0 which at present exchange is equal to about \$730.

Sales have been made of Unions at \$920 and Cantons at the enhanced rate of \$400. Yangtze have been sold in the North at \$262 1/2 ex 73. Hongkong Fire have buyers at \$385—small sales have occurred at that rate and also at \$384. China Fire remains unchanged with buyers at \$154.

There has been some fluctuation in shipping shares. Douglas after advancing to \$137 fell away to \$134; but at this rate buyers came in and the market is distinctly firmer. Deferred Indos also depreciated, sales took place as high as \$130 in the early part of the week, but the price quickly dwindled and business was done as low as \$128. A strong demand has now set in and shares could probably be placed at \$127 with a good demand forward. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats have changed hands at \$22 and \$22 1/2; this stock is firmer owing to the Government having withdrawn the restriction on the passenger traffic on the Macao run. Star Ferries are in demand at \$37 after sales at \$37 1/2. Union Waterboats were sold at \$17. China Sugars have ruled fairly steady, sales having been made at \$111 and \$110, clearing with buyers at the latter rate. Malabons are easier with sellers at \$88.

Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have been the medium of a fair business—buyers at one time were offering as high as \$132, but the price has since receded and shares may now be had at \$130. Sales of Shanghai Docks are reported locally at Tls. 7 1/4. Kowloon Wharves have slightly strengthened and have changed hands at \$85 and \$85 1/2, forward transactions have also been made in them for October at \$84 and \$87.

Hongkong Lands have again been dealt in at par and Hump bays Estates at \$6.75. Central Estates can be placed at \$99.

Green Islands which have been dull for some time past have suddenly come into demand and the price has advanced to \$9.75, at which rate a large number of shares have changed hands. Hongkong Electric have been dealt in at \$52 and \$53, and there are probable buyers at the latter rate. China Lightgas continues in demand at \$4.76; China Providents have found buyers at \$9.00 and less at \$100. Dairy Farms are enquired for at \$40.

Low Level Trams have again hardened and sales have been made at \$7.55. Peak Trams are also firmer with buyers at \$9.60. Watsons have improved and there are buyers now at \$8.75.

September Settlement will take place on the 27th instant, instead of the 28th instant, as previously advertised by the Stock Exchange.

The following is the cash business reported:—

2nd September.—Bar Silver 32 7/16; T. T. 2 1/4; Unions \$920; Douglas's \$137; Deferred Indos \$128; Sugars \$111; Malabons \$38 1/2; Langkats Tls. 26 1/2; Docks \$130; Shanghai Cottons Tls. 98; Yangtzeports Tls. 5; Cements \$9 1/2 and \$9.60.

4th September.—Bar Silver 32 1/2; T. T. 2 1/4; Hongkong Fires \$385; Douglas's \$136; Deferred Indos \$128; Sugars \$111; Malabons \$38 1/2; Langkats Tls. 26 1/2; Docks \$131; Ewo's Tls. 150; Kungyiks Tls. 14; Hongkong Ice \$160; Union Waterboats \$17.

5th September.—Bar Silver 32 1/2; T. T. 2 1/4; Cantons \$400; Hongkong Fires \$385; Douglas's \$136 and \$135; Star Ferries \$37 1/2; Sugars \$111; Malabons \$38; Langkats Tls. 26 1/2; Hongkong Trams \$7 1/2.

6th September.—Bar Silver 32 1/2; T. T. 2 1/4; Deferred Indos \$129 and \$127; Sugars \$110 and \$111; Docks \$131; Hongkong Lands \$100; Ewo's Tls. 150; Shanghai Cottons Tls. 100; Yangtzeports Tls. 5 1/2; China Borneos \$8; Cements \$9.65; Electrics \$53; Hongkong Trams \$7.55.

7th September.—Bar Silver 32 1/2; T. T. 2 1/4; Unions \$920; Sugars \$110; Wharves \$85 1/2; Shanghai Docks Tls. 7 1/2; Yangtzeports Tls. 5 1/2; Providents \$9; Cements \$9.70; Electrics \$54; William Powells \$7.00.

8th September.—Bar Silver 32 1/2; T. T. 2 1/4; Banks \$780; Unions \$920; Yangtzeports \$262 1/2; Douglas's \$136; Star Ferries \$37 1/2; Star Ferries \$37 1/2; Kailans 30 1/2; Wharves \$85 and \$85 1/2; Docks \$120; Yangtzeports Tls. 5 1/2; Dairy Farms \$41; Cements \$9.70; Ropes \$33; Steam Laundries \$8.75; Watsons \$8.75.

COMPANIES' NOTICES, MEETINGS, ETC.

Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.—General Meeting of Shareholders on Tuesday, 26th September, at noon. Transfer Books will be closed from the 12th to the 26th instant, both days inclusive.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, Saturday, 9th Sept. 1916.

SELLING.	BUYING.
T/T 2 1/4	4 m/a. Marks Nom.
Demand 2 1/4	4 m/a. Francs 312 1/2
30 d/a 2 1/4	6 m/a. Francs 317 1/2
60 d/a 2 1/4	Demand, Germany —
4 m/a. 2 1/4	Demand, New York 51 1/2
T/T Shanghai 70 1/2	T/T Bombay 160
T/T Singapore 81 1/2	Demand, Bombay 160
T/T Japan 100 3/4	T/T Calcutta 160
T/T India 139 1/2	Demand, Calcutta 160
Demand, India 160	Demand, Manila 101 1/2
T/T San Francisco 51	Demand, Singapore 91 1/2
do & New York 51	On Haiphong 34 1/2 prem.
T/T Java 123 1/4	On Saigon 31 1/2 prem.
T/T Marks Nom.	On Bangkok 71 1/2
T/T France 300 1/4	Sovereigns 920 Nom.
Demand, Paris 3.01	Gold Leaf, per oz. 53.40
	Bar Silver, per oz. 32 1/4

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:

Chinese ... 20 cts pieces 115 1/2 dis.

Chinese ... 10 ... 115 1/2 dis.

Hongkong 20 cts. pieces 114 1/2 prem.

Hongkong 10 ... 114 1/2 prem.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: 60, Wall St., New York.

LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.

CAPITAL PAID UP \$3,250,000

RESERVE FUNDS \$3,628,000

U.S. GOLD \$6,878,000

BRANCHES:—

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, CANTON, CEBU, COLCO, HANKOW, HONGKONG, KOREA, MANILA, NAGASAKI, Peking, SHANGHAI, SHANTUNG, SINGAPORE, TIENTSIN, YOKOHAMA.

Through its close affiliation with The National City Bank of New York, the Bank is able to offer the services of the branches of that institution in Cuba and South America, namely:—

BUENOS AIRES, LIMA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO.

All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

N. S. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1916.

BANK OF CANTON LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE HONGKONG.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS Received.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum

For 6 Months 4% per annum

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO LIMITED

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

1.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.

4.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. " 15 Min.

10.00 A.M. to 12.00 Noon " 15 Min.

12.00 Noon to 1.00 P.M. " 15 Min.

1.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. " 15 Min.

4.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. " 15 Min.

6.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M. " 15 Min.

10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M. " 15 Min.

11.00 P.M. to 12.00 Midnight " 15 Min.

12.00 Midnight to 1.00 A.M. " 15 Min.

1.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.

4.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. " 15 Min.

10.00 A.M. to 12.00 Noon " 15 Min.

12.00 Noon to 1.00 P.M. " 15 Min.

1.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. " 15 Min.

4.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. " 15 Min.

6.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M. " 15 Min.

10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M. " 15 Min.

11.00 P.M. to 12.00 Midnight " 15 Min.

12.00 Midnight to 1.00 A.M. " 15 Min.

1.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.

4.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. " 15 Min.

10.00 A.M. to 12.00 Noon " 15 Min.

12.00 Noon to 1.00 P.M. " 15 Min.

1.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. " 15 Min.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of
H. E. Sir F. H. May, K.C.M.G.,
H. E. Major-General F. Ventris,
G. O. C., and Commodore H. G. G.
Sandeman, R.N.

OPEN AIR

CONCERT

IN AID OF
THE WAR CHARITIES
WILL BE HELD ON
The Club Ground, King's Park,
Kowloon,
SATURDAY, September 9,
1916, at 9.15 P.M.

By kind permission of Lt.-Colonel
Watson and officers,
The Band of the 74th Punjabis
will render selections.

Admission by Tickets \$1.00 each.
Obtainable from Members of the
Club, Messrs. Moutrie & Co.,
Robinson Piano Co., Anderson
Music Co., and at all Clubs in
the Colony.

NOTICES.

BOXING.

CITY HALL.

SATURDAY September 16th, 1916.
Commencing at 9.15 p.m. Sharp.
Doors open 8.30 p.m.
For the Heavyweight Championship of
the Colony.

15 Round Contest
Corporal Scott R.E. v. Seaman Hicks
(Champion)

10 Round Contest
For the Lightweight Championship
of the Colony.
Sapper Richards R.E. v. Seaman Isaacs
(Lightweight Champion)

10 Round Contest
Pte. Beatty v. Pte. Colton
(Bantam Champion of the Colony)

5 Round Contest
Pte. Thomas v. Pte. Plant
(Light Heavy Weight of the
4th B.A.L.L.)

Kelly Tong v. Young Alfredo
(Hongkong)

Booking at Moutrie's.
PRICES \$5, \$3, \$2. Soldiers & Sailors
in uniform \$1.
G. GOLDSBOROUGH,
Promoter.

DIOCESAN GIRLS' SCHOOL,
KOWLOON.
School will re-open on Tuesday
September 12, at 9.00 a.m.
Boarders return on September
11.

KEROSENE OIL.

We guarantee all kerosene oil
sold by us to be pure and
undiluted.

Present price—

"WHITE ROSE."

\$5.40 per case ex store.

"COMET."

\$5.20 per case ex store.

CHING CHEONG

168 Des Vaux Road Central,
2 blocks West of Cent. Market.
KWONG YUEN,
19 Des Vaux Road, West.

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

WHOLESALE Indents
promptly executed at lowest
cash prices for all British and
Continental goods, including
Books and Stationery,
Books, Shoes and Leather,
Chemicals and Druggists'
Sundries,
China, Earthenware and Glass-
ware,
Cycles, Motor Cars and Ac-
cessories,
Drapery, Millinery and Piece
Goods,
Fancy Goods and Perfumery,
Hardware, Machinery and
Metals,
Jewellery, Plate and Watches,
Photographic and Optical Goods,
Provisions and Oilmen's Stores,
etc., etc.

Commission 2 1/2 to 5%.
Trade Discounts allowed.
Special Quotations on Demand.
Sample Cases from £10 upwards.
Consignment of Produce sold
on Account.

WILLIAM WILSON & SONS
(Established 1814)
25, ABBOTSWORTH LANE, LONDON E.C.3.
Cable Address: "Asiatic" London

NOTICES.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP

COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL
MEETING OF SHARE-
HOLDERS in the above Com-
pany will be held at the Com-
pany's Offices, on TUESDAY the
6th of September, at Noon, for
the purpose of receiving the
Report of the General Managers,
together with a Statement of
Accounts to 31st June, 1916.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of
the Company will be CLOSED
from the 12th to 26th September,
both days inclusive.
DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & CO.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 4th September, 1916.

NOTICE.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE,

MACAO.

THE ABOVE SCHOOL, situat-
ed in the healthiest part of
Macao, will re-open on FRIDAY,
Sept. 16.

A sound education in English,
Portuguese and Commercial sub-
jects is provided.
Apply to the Fr. Director.

MAN LOONG.

FIRST-CLASS PRESERVES, GINGER

AND SOY MANUFACTURERS.

Factory at Yuenai.

OFFICE: No. 34, Des Vaux Road, W.
Telephone No. 177 & K. 12.

WE are the leading Manufacturers in
this class of Goods. Our Fruit &
Gingers are all fresh and of the first pick.
Our Syrup is prepared from the best
quality of Sugar. We give our special
attention to the business and sanitary
arrangements.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

M. R. LEON PAU, a Chinese graduate versed in
Literature, has been a teacher to European
officials and merchants in this Colony for
ten years.
He has a good method of training Europeans to
pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of
a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has
also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.
Those who intend learning the Chinese language
are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph"
office or direct to No. 160, Wellington Street, second
floor.

EUROPEAN QUALIFIED

MIDWIFE.

MADAME ANTONESCU, Diplome,
(Accouchement), will attend Ladies in
their own homes. Take entire charge or
visit daily. Terms moderate. For full
particulars apply—5, PEDDER'S HILL
TELEPHONE NO. 1177.

HONGKONG MOTOR

MECHANICAL WORKS.

No. 15, SHAUKWAN ROAD.
J. C. BARNARD. F. A. V. RIBEIRO.
REPAIRERS OF
Motor Cars, Motor Cycles, Motor Boats
Stationary Engines, Typewriters,
Sewing Machines,
FIREARMS,
AND ALL KINDS OF AUTOMATIC
MACHINES.
All work done by expert European
Mechanics.
Tel. No. 8138.

TSANG FOOK.

27A Wanchai Road, Telephone 217.
PIANO & ORGANS REPAIRED, TUNED
& REGULATED. CASES RE-POLISHED.
WORK & FINISH GUARANTEED.
LOWEST CHARGES. CONSISTENT
WITH BEST WORKMANSHIP. ESTI-
MATES GIVEN ON REQUEST.

G. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or
Indian desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in writing
for permission to do so to the
Captain Superintendent of Police,
at least 48 hours before the in-
tended hour of departure, giving
name, nationality, age, sex,
height and occupation of the
applicant, and stating the name
of the steamer or other vessel or
the hour of the train by which
the applicant wishes to leave.
Applicants should apply in person
for their passes at the Central
Police Station between the hours
of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to
4 p.m. daily.
Hongkong 9th, July, 1915.

MARTIN'S

APOL & STEEL

PILLS

A French Remedy for all blood diseases.
Thousands of Londoners who have a lot of
Martin's Pills in the house to treat the first
signs of any irregularity of the system, or
if they may be administered, have found them
most useful. All Chemists and Stores sell them.
MARTIN'S, Chemist, Southam Place, E.C.4.

MARTIN'S

APOL & STEEL

PILLS

POST OFFICE.

The Parcel Post Service to Russia in
Europe and Russia in Asia via Vladivostok
is temporarily suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy
subjects in China, Siam, Liberia and
Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Mor-
occo cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bul-
garia and the Ottoman Empire are
suspended.

Ships in communication with Cape
D'Agulhar Radio Telegraph Station:—
MONTEAGLE ARMAND BERIO
TACOMA MARU MALTA
PERNA MARU

MAILS DUE.

Shanghai—Per PERSIA M., 10th Sept.
Shanghai—Per SINKIANG, 11th Sept.
Australia—Per NIKKO M., 11th Sept.
Australia—Per EASTERN, 16th Sept.

MAILS CLOSE TO-DAY.

Swatow—Per PROMETHEUS, 9th Sept.,
2 p.m.
Shanghai & N. China—Per KWANGLEE,
9th Sept., 3 p.m.

Shanghai & N. China—Per YINGCROW,
9th Sept., 5 p.m.
Saigon—Per DERWENT, 9th Sept., 5 p.m.
Fort Bayard—Per AMERICAN, 9th
Sept., 5 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Swatow, Amoy & Formosa via Tamsui—
Per KAIJO MARU, 10th Sept.,
9 a.m.
Saigon—Per CHEFOO, 10th Sept., 9 a.m.
Bangkok—Per TATOUTSE, 10th Sept.,
9 a.m.
India via Bombay—Per BANYEI M.,
11th Sept., 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 11th September.

Japan via Kuchino & Sa-
Franco—Per ARAKAN,
11th Sept., Registration 10.15
Letters 11 a.m.

Welshaiwei & Tientsin—Per CHEONG-
SHING, 11th Sept., 11 a.m.
Amoy, Shanghai & N. China—Per
TIMANOEK, 11th Sept.,
11 a.m.

Philippine Isl.—Per LOONGJANG, 11th
Sept., 2 p.m.
Bangkok—Per ANNA, 11th Sept., 2 p.m.

Shanghai & N. China, Japan via—Mojj
Per NANSAN, 11th Sept.,
5 p.m.
Shanghai & N. China—Per WOSANG,
11th Sept., 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, 12th September.

Japan via Nagasaki—Per NIKKO M.,
12th Sept., 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Fookow—Per HAI-
CHING, 12th Sept., 12.30 p.m.

Philippine Isl.—Per TEAN, 12th Sept.,
3 p.m.
Shanghai & N. China, (Europe
via Siberia)—Per CHENAN,
12th Sept., Registration 2.15
p.m. Letters 3 p.m.

[Shanghai Ch. P.O. Saturday, 16th Sept.]

WEDNESDAY, 13th September.

Swatow, Amoy & Fookow via Takao
& Amoy—Per OTOWA M.,
13th Sept., 8 a.m.

Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya & Port
Moresby via Batavia—Per
ROUJUN MARU, 13th Sept.,
11 a.m.

Philippine Isl., Australia, Tas-
mania, New Zealand & New
Guinea via Thursday Isl.—
Per TANGO M., 13th Sept.,
Registration 2.15 p.m. Letters
3 p.m.

THURSDAY, 14th September.

Haiphong & Hongkong—Per HONGKONG,
14th Sept., 11 a.m.

Formosa via Keelung, Shang-
hai, N. China, Japan, via Naga-
saki, United States, Canada,
South America via Victoria,
United Kingdom via Canada
—Per MANILA M., 14th Sept.,
Registration 12.15 p.m. Letters
1 p.m.

Tientsin—Per KUEICHOW, 14th Sept.,
3 p.m.

FRIDAY, 15th September.

Swatow, Amoy & Fookow—Per HAI-
TAN, 15th Sept., 1.30 p.m.

MONDAY, 18th September.

Shanghai & N. China, (Europe
via Siberia)—Per SINKIANG,
18th Sept., 5 p.m.

[Shanghai Ch. P.O. Monday, 18th Sept.]

SATURDAY, 19th September.

Formosa via Keelung, Shang-
hai, N. China, Japan via Moj-
j, Persia & India—Per SADO
MARU, 19th Sept., 5 p.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Dum-doom, R. a. 4.30, Brava, 8th
Sept.—Singapore, 25th Aug. Gen.—
B. & S.
Haidi, R. a. 1.05, Brava, 8th Sept.—
Bangkok, 7th Sept. R. a. 1.05, Brava,
Chonan, Br. a. 1.55, Tueboen, 8th Sept.—
Shanghai, 8th Sept. Gen.—B. & S.
Otoya, R. a. 8.77, Tamsui, 9th Sept.—
Takao, 5th Sept. Gen.—B. & S.
Wong, Br. a. 1.17, Smith 9th Sept.—
Swatow, 8th Sept. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

DEPARTED.

Sept. 7.

Agapenor for Liverpool via Singapore
Malta for Bombay via Singapore
Monteagle for Vancouver via Shanghai
Armand Berio for Marseille via Haiphong

Sept. 8.

Koura M. for Lima Island
Tacoma M. for Tacoma via Keelung
Shantung for Shanghai

CLEARANCES AT THE

HARBOUR OFFICE.

Sept. 8.

Sungking for Haiphong via Hoihow
City of Norwich for London via Singapore
Haiphong for Fookow via Swatow
Mechan for Vladivostok via Shanghai
Taisang for Amoy
Portugal for Vinh (G. of Tonkin) via
Macao
Chongva for Quinhon via Macao
Chayuen for Canton

Sept. 9.

Myogisan M. for Hongkong
Yingchow for Shanghai
Prometheus for Saigon via Swatow
Perseus for Yokohama via Shanghai
Crenan for Canton
Wenau for Canton
Derwent for Saigon
Fooking for Penang via Singapore

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per a. OTOWA MARU, from Takao,
on 8th Sept.
Chollera Rev G

WEDNESDAY, 20th September.

Shanghai, N. China, Japan via
Nagasaki, Victoria, Vancouver,
United States, South America,
United Kingdom via Canada
(Europe via Siberia)—Per EM-
PRESS OF JAPAN, 20th Sept.,
Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters
10.30 a.m.

[Shanghai Ch. P.O. Saturday, 23rd Sept.]

FRIDAY, 22nd September.

Straits, Burma, Ceylon, Ade-
laide, Western Australia, India,
Aden, Egypt & Europe. (The
parcel mail will be closed in
Thursday, 21st Sept. at 5 p.m.)
—Per NAMUR, 22nd Sept., Re-
gistration 1.15 a.m. Letters
11 a.m.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in
Reservoirs on the 1st Sept., 1916.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER
WORKS LEVEL.

City Waterworks Level

City Waterworks Level

City Waterworks Level

City Waterworks Level

City Waterworks Level

City Waterworks Level

City Waterworks Level

City Waterworks Level

City Waterworks Level

City Waterworks Level

City Waterworks Level

City Waterworks Level

WEATHER REPORT.

The Weather Report and Forecast
for to-morrow will be found
on a Second Extra.

On the 8th at 11.10—No returns from
Japan or N.E. China.

Pressure has increased considerably at
Haiphong, and slightly at other stations,
except Haiphong where it has decreased
moderately, and at Tamsui where it has
decreased slightly.

At 6 a.m. this morning the centre of
the typhoon was in latitude 20 1/2° N. and
longitude 108 1/2° E, moving West.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours
ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.18 inch.
Total since January 1st, 70.34 inches,
against an average of 68.54 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS
ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW

District Forecast.

1 Haiphong to Gap Road—S.E. winds,
fresh to moderate,
cloudy.

2 Formosa Channel—S.E. winds,
moderate.

3 South coast of China be-
tween H.K. and Lamooki—The same
as No. 2.

4 South coast of China be-
tween H.K. and Kailan—S.E. gale,
moderate.

China Coast Meteorological Register.
8th September, a.m.

Station. Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Wind. Force. Weather.

Vostock 6a
Memuro 5a
Hakodate 4a
Tokio 3a
Kobe 2a
Nagasaki 1a
Yokohama 12a
Osaka 11a
Naha 10a
Ishigaki 9a
Boni Is. 8a
Chao 7a
Hankow 6a
Kiangsu 5a
Shanghai 4a
Guthrie 3a
Sharp P. 2a
Amoy 1a
Swatow 12a
Taihou 11a
Tainan 10a
Koshun 9a
Lodong 8a
Canton 7a
H'kong 6a
Gap Road 5a
Macao 4a
Wuhow 3a
Fookow 2a
Hoihow 1a
Philips 12a
Touane 11a
C. St. J. 10a
Aperri 9a
Dagupan 8a
Manila 7a
Luzon 6a
Tacloban 5a
Hollo 4a
Surigao 3a
Lanuan 2a

29.59 77 94 sw 1b
29.57 80 92 4b
29.53 81 83 e 1b
29.56 78 92 ne 1o
29.88 73 82 se 6b
29.82 73 82 se 6b
29.84 73 82 se 6b
29.85 73 82 se 6b
29.79 78 91 se 2o
29.77 78 91 se 2o
29.74 77 92 se 6o
29.72 77 92 se 6o

29.41 79 84 wnw 6r
29.59 81 82 wnw 2o
29.74 77 wnw 2o
29.79 73 84 sw 2c
29.75 75 94 se 1o
29.79 78 98 1o
29.79 77 88 0o

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.
Hongkong Observatory, September 8.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees
Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in in-
ches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees
Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation
the humidity of air saturated with mois-
ture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort
Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c de-
tailed cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog,
g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast,
p passing showers, r equally, rain, s snow,
t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous Day On date On date.
at 6 a.m. at 6 a.m. at 6 p.m.

Barometer 29.70 29.82 29.86
Temperature 80 78 83
Humidity 78 91 90
Wind Direction SE ESE ESE
Force 7 5 4
Weather cq op o
Rain 1.40 0.00 0.11
Highest open air temperature on the 7th 81
lowest 74

H.K. Observatory, 8th September.
T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

TIDE TABLE.

From 4th Sept. to 10th Sept., 1916.

High Water

Low Water

High Water

Low Water

High Water

Low Water

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL.

MAURICE E. BANDMANN Presents

TO-NIGHT!

WOLSELEY CHARLES' RENOWNED COMPANY.

"THE SCAMPS,"

IN THEIR

MERRY VAUDEVILLE ENTERTAINMENT

FROM THE

STRAND, COMEDY AND PALACE THEATRES, LONDON.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

LATE CAR TO THE PEAK 15 MINUTES AFTER PERFORMANCE.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1916.

7th and 8th EPISODES

"THE BLACK BOX MYSTERY."